

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1980

Established 1887

The EEC Failure: Britain Expected To Keep Pushing

By Axel Krause

LUXEMBOURG, April 29 (UPI) — Why did she do it?

She, of course, is Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. With flare and determination, and reminiscent of the failure of the previous summit in Dublin last November, Mrs. Thatcher again rejected offers from her partners to resolve the crucial question of reducing Britain's contribution to the budget of the European Economic Conference.

And again she plunged the EEC into what many were calling a crisis, but what one weary official here preferred describing as "a new, frustrating period of severe difficulties within the Common Market."

And, as he went on to point out, the key issue of the budget is still way up in the air.

The proposal to settle that issue, as it emerged during the negotiations yesterday, would have frozen Britain's net contribution at about \$745 million for 1980, compared with an assessment now estimated at \$2.4 billion.

But playing a key role in the stalemate was the inability of the EEC leaders to find terms under which a \$212-million increase in Britain's 1981 budget contribution could be worked into a settlement.

At her wrap-up news conference last night, Mrs. Thatcher provided something of an answer to the question of what had motivated her. She reiterated her well-known view that Britain still pays too much for what it gets out of the EEC. She said that the other EEC leaders were unwilling to accept a six-year freeze on a reduced budget contribution. But she added that Britain also intended to continue seeking satisfaction on related issues such as fisheries and the so-called lamb war with France.

But she also said: "There is a good basis to go further." According to well-placed officials, this was her way of setting the stage for further negotiations prior to and during the next summit meeting of EEC leaders scheduled for June 12-13 in Venice.



Margaret Thatcher at her Luxembourg press conference.

Indeed, all the signs pointed to Mrs. Thatcher's continuing her determined efforts to force her partners to accept Britain's proposals on reducing its share of the budget, or facing the prospects of a breakdown in the EEC.

"A Barrister"

"To understand what went on here," a seasoned London political journalist said last night in Luxembourg, "you must realize that she acts exactly like a barrister. For her it is like being in court where there only winners

and losers and no compromises. She is a lady very determined to win."

But getting her way in Venice will apparently not prove easy if the mood of EEC leaders at the conclusion of this summit is any indication. At his news conference, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appeared glacial. His phrases were measured and cool, and in the words of newsmen who follow him closely, he was furious.

Mr. Schmidt, meanwhile, was depressed at the end of the summit. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Director Alfred Hitchcock Is Dead at 80; Half-Century Master of Deathly Liveliness

From Agency Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, April 29 — Sir Alfred Hitchcock, 80, the master moviemaker who for more than half a century mixed murder with laughter, died today of natural causes at his home here.

The rotund director, chilled and bearded, died with 54 films, including the 1938 classic "Rebecca," his first Hollywood venture.

Sir Alfred's career started in the early 1920s in London, and he went on to direct a torrent of hits — "Suspicion," "Spellbound," "Lifeboat," "Notorious," "The Paradine Case," "Strangers on a Train," "Dial M for Murder," "To Catch a Thief," "Vertigo," "North by Northwest," "Psycho," "The Birds," "Marnie," "Torn Curtain," "Topaz," "Frenzy" and "Family Plot."

As he neared his 80th birthday last August, Sir Alfred's health was failing and he had trouble walking, but he pushed ahead with plans for yet another film, "The Short Night," whose plot dealt with the escape of a master spy from a London jail, a chase across Europe, a lonely island on a Finnish lake and a train dash toward Russia.

The deceptively ebullient Hitchcock face and droll delivery became familiar to television viewers during the 10-year run of "Alfred Hitchcock Presents," each segment of which he introduced with an arresting wry, "Good evening."

A cameo on-screen appearance in many of his films was a trademark. He drank champagne at "Rebecca," "The Birds" and "Spellbound," and was variously filmed getting off a bus or walking through a train with a pass.

Asked once why the appearances were so brief — sometimes only a fleeting glimpse, and in shadow at that — he replied: "Sheer modesty."

He also described a traditional Hitchcock film: "It encompasses pure horror and comedy at the same time. If you do a realistic murder story, you should show that life goes on around murder just as in real life. I think murder in a dark alley is not nearly as effective as murder in broad daylight by a babbling brook."

"I am entranced," he observed, "by crime when it is committed by the least likely of people. For instance, there was that small, meek, clerk-type murderer who had accumulated eight victims. The newspaper accounts were absolutely delicious. The highest judge in the country was questioning the man, who said that as one of the women passed him, she fell in a lump at his feet."

"The judge said: 'Were your hands around her neck at the time?'"

"The man said: 'I think so.' Delicious."

"Just the Opposite"

Sir Alfred said he never made a whodunit. "A whodunit is an intellectual exercise, a puzzle. No emotion except the one at the end, which is the shock or surprise that the butler did it."

"But suspense demands just the opposite. Suspense requires information. You must tell them ahead of time that the bomb is under the table and then they wait for it to go off."

Sir Alfred had a preference in leading ladies — cool-looking blondes in the tradition of Ingrid Bergman, Grace Kelly or Joan Fontaine. "I prefer that type," he said.

"I have never cared for women with sex hanging all over them like baubles."

"I prefer the icy-looking, schoolteacher type. After all, when she makes her move, it's really exciting."

Sir Alfred had a way of plugging his films. Responding to a query about why he did not do a thriller set aboard a U.S. train, he said: "It can't be done."

"In order to have suspense you have to make it impossible for your victims to appeal to the police for help. In the United States if the hero gets into trouble, he just has to go up to the nearest policeman and say: 'I'm being followed.' A few years later he made 'North by Northwest' — a film demonstrating precisely the reverse."

Sir Alfred was born Aug. 13, 1899, in Leytonstone, England. His father ran a poultry business. Educated at a Jesuit seminary and at the University of London, he showed an early flair for movies in their silent days and got his first job

as an assistant director on the British movie, "Woman to Woman."

His first full directorial job was "The Pleasure Garden." The script got on the picture was Alma Reville. Sir Alfred married her in 1928.

Arthur Lodger

It was with "The Lodger," a film based on the story of Jack the Ripper, that Sir Alfred was acclaimed a top British director. His reputation soared with "The 39 Steps" starring Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll, followed by "The Lady Vanishes" and "Jamaica Inn." It was shortly afterward that Sir Alfred came to Hollywood to make "Rebecca" with Joan Fontaine and Laurence Olivier.

Sir Alfred never won an Oscar, although he was nominated four times. But in 1968 the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences presented him the Irving Thalberg award for the consistent high level of his productions.

Sir Alfred once mused, "I'm a typed director. If I made 'Cinderella' the audience would immediately



Sir Alfred

be looking for a body in the coach. I am a producer of gooseflesh. I've got to keep them screaming in their seats, or no one is satisfied."

He seemed among the many who, time and again, were satisfied. "Self-plagiarism is style," he once remarked, adding: "It's pleasant when the film turns out to be all right."

Communist Target: U.S. Missiles

Paris Conferees to Court Other Parties on Detente

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, April 29 (UPI) — Communist parties from Eastern and Western Europe ended a conference here today with a surprisingly strong call for cooperation with Socialists, Social Democrats and Christian groups to support Soviet efforts against the installation of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Although it is unlikely that the campaign will make much headway, the appeal indicates that the Soviet Union has backed away from what seemed to be a strategy of strengthening discipline among its allies and isolating more independent European Communist parties in preparation for a growing confrontation with the West.

A number of European Communist parties — including the Italians, Spanish, Yugoslavs and Romanians — had declined to attend the two-day party conference because they felt it would only further harm East-West detente, already strained by the Afghan and Iranian crises.

But the conference ended with no public criticism of these parties. In fact, it seemed partly to support the arguments of those efforts should be made to cooperate with Socialists, Social Democrats and moderates on issues concerning detente.

"We Communists of all European countries are ready for any dialogue and joint action when it is a question of peace and disarmament," said Maxime Gremetz, leader of the French Communist delegation which co-hosted the conference along with the Polish party. "To this end, we hope that all peaceful forces will gather together, no matter what their nationalities or convictions."

These declarations would appear to place the French Communist Party in an uncomfortable dilemma. During the last two years, it has violently attacked the Socialist Party in an effort to regain leadership of the French left. The Communists have repeatedly alleged that the So-

cialist Party has drifted to the right on all issues, including detente.

Francois Mitterrand, leader of the French Socialists, has recently affirmed again that his party supports the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and that any discussion about U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe should also take into account the installation of Russian SS-20 nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe.

The French Socialists have previously said they would rebuff French Communist calls for joint action on the NATO missiles unless the Communist Party is willing to halt its bitter criticism of the Socialist Party and cooperate with it on other political issues.

With a presidential election coming up in France next year, the Socialists are particularly concerned that their candidate will not receive Communist support in the second round of voting against President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Italian Party

The statements made at the end of the Paris conference would also seem to strengthen the hand of the Italian Communists. Disillusioned with the increasingly pro-Moscow orientation of the French Communists, the Italian party has sought to improve its ties with the French Socialists and West German Social

Democrats — a move that has been denounced by the French Communist Party.

The Italian Communists share the French Socialist view that any attempt to annul the NATO decision on medium-range missiles must take into consideration the Soviet missiles aimed at Western Europe.

Although the hosts of the Communist conference here were the French and Polish parties, there was little doubt that the reunion was called at Soviet insistence. The NATO decision last December to produce and install Cruise and Pershing missiles in the next few years has been a primary concern of the Russians for several months.

A Soviet official acknowledged that Paris was a better location for the conference than an East European capital if an appeal would be made for the support of non-Communist groups.

But the conference received surprisingly little publicity in the French Communist press. Most of the Communist delegations were led by second-ranking party officials. And despite claims by the organizers that the conference would be more open and informal than other Communist meetings, the only attempt to inform the press was the statement read at the end of the two-day reunion by Mr. Gremetz, the head of the French party delegation. He entertained no questions from the journalists.

Dissidents Appeal to Marchais

VIENNA, April 29 (UPI) — Three imprisoned Czechoslovak Charter 77 signers have asked French Communist Party leader George Marchais to intervene on the behalf of political prisoners, dissident sources said today.

The appeal was signed by Vaclav Havel, Jiri Dienstbier and Vaclav Benda, former spokesmen of the Charter 77 human rights movement, currently held as political prisoners in a Czechoslovak jail. The letter was relayed to Mr. Marchais in Paris, the sources said.

Easy Confirmation Seen Muskie Named by Carter As Successor to Vance

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI) — President Carter named Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine today as his Secretary of State, succeeding Cyrus Vance who resigned effective yesterday because he had opposed the ill-fated Iran rescue mission.

Flanked by Mr. Muskie, his wife, Mr. Vance, Vice President Mondale, and security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president made the surprise announcement in the White House briefing room. He praised the Maine Democrat for his "knowledge of foreign policy," and his "deep and profound knowledge of our country, sound judgment and integrity which will be a great asset in the challenging position."

Both the president and Sen. Muskie had accolades for former Secretary of State. Mr. Carter said that the former secretary had "served with distinction and with honor" and said that "the constructive accomplishments of his administration as secretary of state have brought credit not only to him but to our nation as well."

Sen. Muskie praised Mr. Vance as a "dedicated, effective world leader" saying it would be difficult "following in the footsteps of a close friend."

The president also said that Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, earlier considered Mr. Vance's likely successor, would stay on in his post. He expressed hope that the combination would "provide continuity for our foreign policy."

Mr. Carter's formal announcement of his choice followed briefings given Congressional leaders on the appointment.

Sen. Muskie, considered a liberal by most observers, has great prestige in the Senate and his speedy confirmation is virtually assured.

Administration sources indicated that this might be one of the reasons behind the choice, that the country could ill-afford a bruising nomination fight during this time of crisis.

Sen. Muskie, 66, is chairman of the Senate Budget Committee and his serving a second stint as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. However, he is not considered to have great experience in international diplomacy.

In 1972 he visited Israel, Egypt, West Germany and the Soviet Union. In 1978 he headed a mission to China and in 1979 he visited Poland as Mr. Carter's special envoy. There he met with Polish leader Edward Gierk to discuss economic matters and the second strategic arms limitation treaty. During that trip he also visited West Germany, Portugal, Spain, and Belgium.

Colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee consider him to be a moderate on foreign policy. He has supported the SALT and Panama Canal treaties.

Reaction to the appointment began even before the announcement was formally made. House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., characterized Mr. Muskie as "an able public servant capable of doing any job that comes along in the government."

"He has a knack for getting things done and a sixth sense about the feelings of the American people," Rep. O'Neill added.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., lauded Mr. Muskie's "courage, ability, and keen foresight," adding that the Maine Democrat had "proved himself to be statesmanlike in more than two decades in this body."

Sources in Mr. Muskie's office said that Mr. Carter had called the senator Sunday night to offer him the post. Mr. Muskie took a day to consider and then agreed. After word of the appointment became widely known, Mr. Muskie secluded himself in his office before going to

the White House for the formal announcement.

Mr. Muskie first came to national prominence in 1968 as Hubert Humphrey's running mate against Richard Nixon.

In 1972 he was heavily favored to gain the Democratic presidential nomination but his campaign faltered after a number of serious setbacks that were later attributed to Nixon campaign tactics that were known as "dirty tricks."

Perhaps the most significant of these involved an editorial attack on the senator's wife by the ultra-conservative New Hampshire newspaper, the Manchester Union Leader. In an emotional denunciation of the attack, the senator broke down and cried in public, thereby provok-

ing accusations of weakness from his detractors.

Sen. George McGovern eventually won the nomination and lost to Mr. Nixon in a landslide.

Before the announcement, speculation had centered on Deputy Secretary of State Christopher with Sol Linowitz, the special representative to the Middle East peace talks, Lloyd Cutler, special counsel in the White House and former Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield also in the running.

However, later in the day, State Department officials confirmed that Mr. Christopher had been informed that Sen. Muskie had been chosen to replace Mr. Vance and, the officials said, asked to stay on as the number two man at the department.



Sen. Edmund Muskie

Archbishop Takes U.S. Bodies; Gunmen Fail to Hit Ghotbzadeh

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, April 29 — The Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, the Most Rev. Hilarion Capucci, arrived in Tehran today to assume custody of the bodies of the U.S. servicemen killed in last week's abortive hostage rescue mission, according to Pars, the official Iranian news agency.

The Swiss news agency said that the bodies would be flown to Zurich this week. It reported that the Swiss ambassador to Iran, Eric Lang, discussed the transfer with Archbishop Capucci today.

Meanwhile, in Kuwait, Sadeq Ghotbzadeh, the Iranian foreign minister, escaped unhurt from an apparent assassination attempt in which his motorcade was shot at by unknown gunmen.

Pars said in Tehran that the gunmen had escaped into the Iraqi Embassy, but an Iraqi Embassy spokesman dismissed this report as "absolute rubbish."

Two Cars Seized

The Kuwaiti Interior Ministry said that security forces had seized two cars, including one from which shots had been fired at Mr. Ghotbzadeh's motorcade as he drove to a meeting with the emir of Kuwait. It reported that weapons were found in the two vehicles, but said nothing about the occupants.

The chief Kuwaiti government spokesman, Abdulaziz Hussein, said that several shots were fired at the motorcade heading for al-Sai palace on the waterfront. The Kuwaiti news agency said that a car was hit but that it was not the minister's, and that no one was hurt.

Pars said that a Kuwaiti security agent was slightly wounded in the attack. It said that police had picked up two suspects and recovered 20 guns and that Kuwait had closed its airport and borders.

Kuwait, however, did not report any arrests.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh, on a tour of Arab states, proceeded to the palace and met the emir, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, and later the heir-apparent, Sheikh and Premier Saad al-Abdullah al-Sabah.

Personal Initiative

In Tehran, Archbishop Capucci was quoted as saying that the bodies would not be handed over to the U.S. government because he did not wish to have any dealings with U.S. officials.

Pars quoted Archbishop Capucci as saying that he had undertaken the mission "for religious and humanitarian reasons and in view of the friendship and fraternity he felt toward the Iranian nation." Vatican sources said that the archbishop did not have any mandate from the Vatican for the trip.

Archbishop Capucci, accompanied by Mr. Lang, flew later to the Iranian desert where the eight members of the U.S. rescue mission were killed.

The archbishop once headed the Melchite community in Jerusalem and is an open supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He served three years of a 12-year prison term in Israel on charges of smuggling arms to Palestinian guerrillas and was released in 1977 on a personal appeal by the late Pope Paul VI.

Skirmish in Strait

Meanwhile, Iran charged that two U.S. jets fired on an Iranian naval patrol plane today in the Strait of Hormuz. The Pentagon denied this, saying that two F-14s intercepted an Iranian C-130 when it approached within 50 miles of the aircraft carrier Nimitz but that no weapons were fired.

The joint command of Iran's armed forces said in a communique that the "attack" was repulsed by four Iranian Air Force planes, which took off from the Bandar Abbas base to aid the aircraft carrier. It said that the naval patrol aircraft was fired on by the two U.S. F-14s.

The Pentagon said: "Two F-14

aircraft from the Nimitz made a routine intercept of an Iranian C-130 aircraft near the Strait of Hormuz. The U.S. aircraft escorted the Iranian plane back to Iranian airspace. It was a routine intercept. There was no firing of weapons."

The militants reportedly were continuing to scatter their hostages in Iran. Some of the 50 hostages who had been held in the U.S. Embassy had been moved to Tabriz, Qom, Isfahan, Yazd and Najafabad. A government radio broadcast said that some of the hostages remained at the embassy, and the three U.S. diplomats held at the Iranian Foreign Ministry were reported still there also.

In San Antonio, Texas, yesterday, President Carter expressed outrage at Iranian officials, labeling as inhumane and indecent the display of the bodies of Americans killed. He had gone to San Antonio to visit the five injured commandos at a hospital and has since returned to Washington.

"I'm filled with a sense of abhorrence and horror at the actions of Iranian officials in recent days who violated all principles of humanity and decency by exhibiting the bodies of the fellow Americans of these brave men in Iran," Mr. Carter said.

More than 100 political prisoners are known to have been confined to psychiatric hospitals since June, 1975, Amnesty said.

People who tried to bring complaints to government offices are reported in some cases to have been taken directly to psychiatric wards, without being seen first by a psychiatrist.

The report said that the special psychiatric hospitals were under the authority of the Internal Affairs Ministry rather than the health authorities, and common criminals were recruited to serve as orderlies.

There have been repeated reports of arbitrary beatings and some inmates have been beaten to death in hospitals, it said.

Amnesty reported the case of the Ukrainian scientist, Leonid Plyusch, whose wife found him unrecognizable when she visited him after he had received two months of drug treatment. She said that he spoke with difficulty and was unable to sustain a conversation. Other long spells of drug treatment continued and Mr. Plyusch was under constant pressure from psychiatrists to renounce his political views. Amnesty said, [Mr. Plyusch was allowed to leave the Soviet Union in 1976.]

A Soviet Embassy spokesman in London said he had no comment on the report. "Our position is unchanged... we do not accept that there are any prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union."

Basque Leaders in Office

BILBAO, Spain, April 29 (AP) — The first Basque home-rule government since before the Spanish Civil War was sworn in today, with President Carlos Garaikoetxea pledging to fight for progress and justice in the strife-torn region of northern Spain.

Beatrix to Become Queen Of the Netherlands Today

AMSTERDAM, April 29 (UPI) — Crown Princess Beatrix will be invested as queen of the Netherlands tomorrow in a heavily guarded ceremony at the 600-year-old Nieuwe Kerk (New Church).

Her mother, Queen Juliana, who will be 71 tomorrow, has decided to step down because of age. Princess Beatrix is 42.

The tight security officially is attributed to fears of a terrorist attack against the gathering of royalty and heads of state. But police sources say the main threat comes from squatters who, police fear, might use the day to draw attention to their demands for improved housing.

Dam Square, once the gathering place of international youth of the 1960s, was scrubbed and closed off. Stands were being constructed for the guests invited to hear the new queen's first address from the 17th-century palace overlooking the square.

A pale blue-and-white awning was erected over the path from the palace to the church. The Dutch crown will be present in the church, but because it is not to be used, the ceremony is not called a coronation.

President's Advisers Brace for Long-Term Fallout

Vance, Iran Mission Seen Carter Liabilities

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, April 29 (NYT) — The extraordinary protest resignation of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is the first severe political jolt to President Carter following the abortive Iranian rescue mission, and his advisers are braced for more political trouble.

Last Friday, the initial public reaction of political Washington was to close ranks around the president after the failure of the rescue mission was disclosed, although a minority voiced unease about its tim-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ing, its wisdom and its failure. During the weekend, the voting in Michigan Democratic caucuses — meetings of party leaders — showed no appreciable impact of the bungled operation.

The Vance resignation, actually agreed to in advance of the operation but revealed Sunday night, was the first dramatic development to puncture the atmosphere of political solidarity. Many saw it as a harbinger of more dissidence ahead.

"Everyone with an axe to grind will sharpen it on this issue," said Jody Powell, the White House press secretary. Others in the Carter entourage were worried about a new crisis of confidence in the administration, fed by the resignation.

"This puts the government in very serious disarray," commented Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y. "We're all losers, with what's happened in Iran and with the secretary of state resigning," added Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio.

Both Democrats and Republicans spoke of the departure of Mr. Vance, widely respected as an administration force for moderation and consistency, as a blow to European confidence in U.S. diplomacy and as an additional impetus for congressional inquiries into the rescue mission, overall military preparedness, and the general conduct of U.S. diplomacy — all potential embarrassments for the president.

On Wall Street, George Ball, a former undersecretary of state, voiced "disarray" and predicted that Mr. Vance's departure would sharpen disenchanted with Mr. Carter among the foreign policy establishment on the Eastern seaboard. "This will be the final confirmation of all their fears and concerns that this fellow [the president] could get us into an escalating policy," Mr. Ball said.

Even Carter advisers, some of whom privately welcomed the resignation on the assumption that it would remove a source of friction within the administration, were fearful that the events of the last

few days spelled an even longer deadlock with Iran over the hostages and new political troubles at home.

"This means we're going to have to live with that nightmare another three to six months," lamented one Carter campaign official.

But so far at least, the mood in Washington has been more critical than the reaction among the public at large. Public opinion polls and soundings of members of Congress show that just as in such crises as the Bay of Pigs in 1961 and the Mayaguez incident in 1975 — when Washington felt humiliated by failures and casualties abroad — the public has overwhelmingly supported Mr. Carter's decision to take some forceful action.

Polls by all three commercial television networks showed Mr. Carter winning 2-1 or 3-1 majorities for his decision to use military force to try to rescue the hostages, although a weekend Gallup Poll found pluralities that felt that the operation would delay the hostages' return and would decrease respect for the United States among its allies.

Newly Found Pulsar May Provide Key Clues to Phenomena's Origin

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI) — Radio astronomers from the University of Massachusetts have discovered a pulsar, 1,000 light years away that orbits a mystery star every 24 hours. Prof. John Taylor said yesterday the object may provide the best clues yet to understanding the origin of pulsars.

Russians Search, Arrest Dissident

MOSCOW, April 29 (UPI) — Alexander Lavout, a member of the group monitoring alleged Soviet abuses in psychiatric hospitals, was arrested today after authorities searched his Moscow home and confiscated several items, dissident sources said.

Mr. Lavout, a 51-year-old mathematician who also monitors Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords, had been the object of an intense search by authorities on Feb. 12, the sources said.

Two of his friends, historian Volodja Toltz, 36, and Natalia Kravchenko, a 32-year-old physician, were searched today by Soviet police, the sources said. Authorities were said to have confiscated pictures of exiled Nobel Prize winner Andrei Sakharov, tape recordings, Western literature and a number of manuscripts.

Sizable majorities in some polls thought that the mission should have been tried earlier, that the president was right not to tell Congress and the allies, and did not feel that he had acted primarily for political motives.

But if experience is a guide, the new-found support for Mr. Carter will in time fade into recrimination — unless the hostages are recovered. The public approval rating of President Kennedy jumped up sharply after the Bay of Pigs fiasco but dropped off within two months. Much the same happened to President Ford after the Mayaguez incident, although less dramatically.

"This will wind up a negative for Carter," predicted Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., who gave strong public backing to the president on the Iranian mission Friday.

"The initial reaction is a rallying around the president, but that will become unraveled as time goes by. The feeling is, 'By George, he should have done it and even if he shouldn't have, we ought not to chew on his ankle.' But it will unravel and Mr. Vance's departure will hasten that unraveling."

Key Clues to Phenomena's Origin

More than 300 pulsars are known, but the newly detected one is only the third found to be orbiting another celestial body. It also is the closest to Earth.

Measurements made at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory in Greenbank, W. Va., show the diameter of the pulsar's orbit is roughly 1 million miles. The pulsar makes one swing around its companion star every 24 hours and 41 minutes, giving it an orbital velocity of nearly 200,000 mph.

Pulsars emit a clocklike series of radio "beeps" and are believed to be rapidly spinning objects formed from the compression of a star larger than the sun into a sphere only a few tens of miles thick. The pulsing signals result from lighthouse-like radio beams that sweep past Earth once per star rotation.

Dr. David Helfand of Columbia University's Astrophysics Laboratory said the pulsar's companion star has not yet been identified, but appears to be either a cool star smaller than the sun or a shrunken white-hot star.

Bonn Leader to Dublin

DUBLIN, April 29 (UPI) — President Karl Carstens of West Germany began a three-day visit to Ireland today.

What concerns the Carter camp most is that the failure of the mission — likely to receive wider debate since Mr. Vance opposed it privately ahead of time — will revive the issue of ineptitude that has dogged the president for most of his White House tenure.

"Ashamed, Embarrassed" "It makes us look like a bunch of bumbling idiots," acknowledged Donald Fowler, the pro-Carter South Carolina Democratic Party chairman. "I feel ashamed, embarrassed and hurt. It's going to make the president look inept."

Another ardent advocate of the president's renomination, Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit, commented that "the tag of ineptitude might stick with this Keystone comedy out in the desert. We have gone to the point of no return. Unless the hostages are rescued, it's a no-win situation for Carter."

In the short run, however, there is no clear political beneficiary of the president's current problems. A poll taken for the Detroit News during Michigan's caucus voting Saturday reported that only 6 percent said that the Iranian operation affected their vote — and they broke half for Mr. Carter and half for Massachusetts Sen. Edward Kennedy.

In the past, Sen. Kennedy has been singularly unable to capitalize on rising frustration with the president over the Iranian deadlock. In the Pennsylvania primary last week, for example, the president did better among voters who thought foreign policy problems most important.

The next political test is the Texas primary and caucus voting Saturday. At the moment, Sen. Kennedy is rated such an underdog by both camps that they expect him to get no more than one-quarter to one-third of the popular vote, making it highly unlikely that he could ride the Iranian issue to victory there.

Moreover, even pro-Kennedy politicians report that the raid was popular with Texans, despite its failure, and that the president scored political points yesterday with his San Antonio visit to the mission's wounded survivors.

Mr. Ball, who Sunday endorsed the independent candidacy of Illinois Rep. John Anderson, asserted that the congressman is already gaining support because of worry in the East about the militant turn of Carter foreign policy.

But a more prevalent view is that Ronald Reagan, the most likely Republican nominee, will be the ultimate beneficiary of public unhappiness over Iran when and if it re-emerges. "It strengthens the case that said it's time for a change," said Bill Brock, the Republican national chairman.



President Carter waves to crowds as he arrives at Brooks Army Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas, to visit four servicemen who were injured in the abortive rescue raid in Iran last week.

U.S. Paramilitary Forces Were Waiting in Tehran

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON, April 29 (NYT) — Had the effort to rescue American hostages in Tehran gone according to plan last week, U.S. paramilitary forces infiltrated into Iran early this year would have slipped into the Iranian Foreign Ministry to free three American diplomats held captive there since November, Carter administration officials said yesterday.

Details of the plan to rescue the three diplomats indicated that a small force of raiders planned to slip past defenses at the Foreign Ministry in an assault coordinated with the main rescue attempt at the U.S. Embassy less than a mile away.

When the diplomats were freed, according to officials close to the rescue mission, they would have been transported to the embassy and flown out of Tehran along with the 50 hostages held there.

Officials also revealed yesterday that U.S. intelligence agents who infiltrated into Iran personally reconnoitered the landing areas in the desert and near Tehran that were selected for use by the rescue force.

EEC Failure On U.K. Case

(Continued from Page 1)

mit meeting, and he said as much to newsmen: "I wish to state the depressing impression that the European Common Market has suffered a major setback in its development."

Down to the final hours of the summit yesterday, the French, Germans and Italians tried hard keeping the pressure on Mrs. Thatcher. But in the end all the efforts failed, although Roy Jenkins, the EEC Commission President, termed the meeting "fantastically disappointing."

The reason for that epitaph, he explained, stemmed from the fact that the breakdown finally came over Britain's unwillingness to accept the additional increase in its projected 1981 contribution.

EEC sources stressed that because of inflation and normal increases in operating costs, upward adjustments would be needed in Britain's contribution, irrespective of so-called frozen costs.

But Mrs. Thatcher apparently considered any additional outlay unacceptable. However, the negotiations here obviously came closer to what she wants than anything the other EEC leaders had proposed at Dublin and subsequently. "There was a time when I thought that agreement was within our grasp," she said at the meeting with newsmen, adding "but we did have this gap."

Bridging it may become the prime mission of Francesco Cossiga, the Italian premier, who is president of the EEC. He said that in coming weeks he would do his best to do just that before the Venice meeting, but he also conceded that he had no illusions about how difficult that task would be.

While it is still too early to say how the budget issue will be approached in coming weeks — or how firm Mrs. Thatcher will remain — there was little doubting that the other EEC leaders are not about to be subjected to another defeat. France's president warned flatly and bluntly last night that he would not participate in a "third spectacle" in Venice.

Yet there were few indications that he and his partners, excluding Britain, were ready or willing to propose anything new.

And that in the view of some observers may be exactly what Mrs. Thatcher had hoped to achieve. The basic idea in that line of speculation is that she has set up a situation in which she can, in the words of one observer, "continue bearing down, determined to win."

The problem for the other EEC members is that the consequences of losing or of a continuing stalemate may well pose the question the French newspaper Le Monde asked in its front-page editorial tonight: Can one make the EEC work without London? The idea of an EEC minus Britain would in the view of many observers not only split Europe even more, but pose an even graver crisis for the West than the one that emerged here yesterday.

These inspections, which took place in recent weeks, indicated that the landing zones could be secured and would remain undisturbed during the rescue mission, officials said.

The appearance of a bus and tank truck at the desert location, just as U.S. planes were landing last Thursday night was "completely unanticipated," according to one official. He said intelligence reports indicated that no vehicular traffic would be encountered.

Officials said that some of the U.S. intelligence and paramilitary forces infiltrated into Iran with forged foreign passports were still in the process of leaving Iran, so far without difficulty.

The disclosure of these additional details about the mission and planning for it came as questions continued to develop about the feasibility of the rescue effort.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee were scheduled to discuss the mission today in executive session. Hearings on the rescue mission may follow, committee officials said.

The Senate Armed Services Committee announced yesterday that it had begun an investigation into the helicopter mechanical failures that forced cancellation of the mission. Chairman John Stennis, D-Miss., said the staff investigation would focus on maintenance, training, supplies and equipment performance related to the three RH-53D "Sea Stallion" helicopters that failed.

The House Armed Services Committee also announced that it would hold hearings on the abortive rescue mission next week.

These hearings and inquiries, officials said, will focus on several of the key questions raised in the aftermath of the mission.

Helicopter performance is one. Military officials acknowledged yesterday that the eight helicopters used in the mission were maintained by crews aboard the aircraft carrier Nimitz, who were unaware of the rescue mission and of the strain it would place on the aircraft.

The helicopters used in the mission were not the same ones that had been flown successfully in the United States during practice runs for the rescue effort, officials said.

Senior Carter administration officials have said that security considerations prevented mission planners from transporting the helicopters used in practice to the Nimitz, for use in the actual mission.

Command Structure Another issue that will be examined, according to Senate investigators, is the command structure used in the mission. The mix of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine personnel, plus the deployment of paramilitary forces in Tehran, created a potentially confusing line of command, officials said.

Congressional committees will also try to determine whether military officials were completely convinced that the mission was feasible. Senior civilian officials in the Carter administration denied yesterday that the rescue operation had been scaled down by the White House to reduce the chances for bloodshed.

Several senior military officers, however, suggested that Pentagon doubts about the mission had been overridden by the White House. Harold Brown, the secretary of defense, said last week that he and senior military officers had approved the mission and considered it to be feasible.

Carter Rendezvous Reported

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP) — President Carter had a secret rendezvous Sunday with about 150 men who participated in the rescue effort, Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., said today.

Rep. O'Neill, speaker of the House, said that Mr. Carter told congressional leaders at a White House breakfast today that he met with the men at an undisclosed location but gave no other details.

There was no immediate explanation of Rep. O'Neill's statement that at least 150 men were involved in the attempt. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has said that 90 U.S. servicemen plus air crews were involved. White House spokesmen declined immediate comment on the report.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. Envoy Says He Will Return to Bogota

HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE, Fla., April 29 (AP) — U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio vowed today to return to Bogota, Colombia, where he was held captive for 61 days by leftist guerrillas.

Mr. Asencio was among 16 diplomatic hostages freed Sunday by the guerrillas, who had held them at the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota. He arrived here after a brief stop in Havana, where the guerrillas were given asylum by Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Mr. Asencio, en route to Washington to report to President Carter, said it was "great" to be back in the United States, but he added, "I'm going to return to Bogota." He called the arrangement between the guerrillas and the hostages "historic and unprecedented." He said the diplomats had formed a committee to deal with the captors. "The guerrillas would come out of negotiations and tell us what happened and we would comment on it," Mr. Asencio said.

Widespread Executions Reported in Syria

BEIRUT, April 29 (Reuters) — More than 30 persons have been executed in Syria in the past five weeks in a clampdown by security forces aimed at quashing anti-government unrest, Western diplomats said here today.

The diplomats said that more than 6,000 persons had been rounded up and interrogated following rioting and widespread strikes in Aleppo in the north and in the central town of Hama.

Amnesty International, the London-based human-rights group, reported last week that it had received several accounts of summary executions and large-scale arrests by troops in northern Syria over the past three months. It did not give exact figures.

Kahane Jailed in Israel for Anti-Arab Rally

JERUSALEM, April 29 (UPI) — Police jailed American-born Rabbi Meir Kahane today for allegedly staging an illegal anti-Arab demonstration that sparked a violent counterprotest in the occupied West Bank town of Ramallah.

Rabbi Kahane was detained for 18 days pending trial before a military tribunal on charges of holding an illegal protest, inciting a demonstration and disturbing the peace. Four Ramallah residents suffered injuries and 11 were detained by occupation forces after yesterday's trouble in Ramallah.

Police said Rabbi Kahane, who founded the militant Jewish Defense League in New York in the 1960s, drove into Ramallah with a band of followers who handed out leaflets calling on Arab residents to leave the West Bank and emigrate to Arab states. Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf organized the counterprotest after military officials ordered Rabbi Kahane and his supporters out of town. The protest erupted into a rock-throwing melee when soldiers tried to disperse the crowd.

1,200 Detained, 1 Dies in Turkish Protests

ANKARA, April 29 (Reuters) — Police detained more than 1,200 students and workers today and one person was killed as scattered violence broke out around Ankara in protest against a ban on May Day rallies.

About 500 leftist students occupied a university building and exchanged gunfire with army commandos — thousands were deployed around the building — but there were no reports of casualties. After five hours, the students came out and were allowed to go free under a cease-fire worked out by a Turkish professor.

Later, troops evacuated and detained 800 students who had occupied their high school in another part of Ankara. A woman passerby was killed in gunfire but it was not clear who did the shooting.

Protests by Students in Kabul Reported

NEW DELHI, April 29 (AP) — Afghan students, including about 200 teen-aged girls, demonstrated in the streets of Kabul today against the pro-Soviet government and the Russian military, reports from the Afghan capital said.

The demonstrators chanted "Death to the Russians," "Death to Babrak Karmal [the Afghan president installed by the Soviet Union]" and "Russians go home," according to a source from Afghanistan.

There was no independent confirmation of the demonstrations and the reports reaching here did not say what, if anything, happened to the participants. As described, the disturbances would be the largest mass protests reported in Kabul since several hundred persons perished in rioting during the last week of February. Soviet forces have been in Afghanistan in strength since December.

Iran Guards Said to Train At Old U.S. Copter Base

By John Kifer

KAHRIZAK, Iran (NYT) — An isolated, half-built helicopter base here, which Iranians have pointed to as a likely staging area for the abortive raid to rescue the American hostages, has for months been a headquarters and training base for revolutionary guards and is manned around the clock, guardsmen on duty say, by at least 200 armed men.

The location of the helicopter field was marked on a map that Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali, the revolutionary judge, said had been recovered from an abandoned U.S. helicopter. "At Kahrizak, it seems there was an old airport which they were going to use," he said.

In Washington, Carter administration officials said the helicopter base at Kahrizak was not one of the staging areas to be used during the mission. They said the site for helicopter landings outside Tehran had recently been scouted by intelligence agents and was not a training base for revolutionary guards.

On this windswept plateau surrounded by miles of barbed wire, about 13 miles south of Tehran, the revolutionary guards seemed almost bemused by the news that the landing party was believed planning to use their garrison.

Uncertainty Over Documents "Tell them they are welcome," a guard said, adding in a reference to the U.S. military equipment purchased by the deposed shah and taken over by the revolutionaries. "They will be greeted with their own bullets."

It was not clear from Sheikh Khalkhali's remarks whether the map and documents recovered from the helicopters abandoned in the desert included a detailed plan of the raid that specified a function for the base, or whether, if it did, the base was to be used before or after the assault on the embassy.

The United States, which maintained a large military presence in Iran during the shah's rule, began building the base here. It was to be a secret helicopter base and communications center but was never completed and was abandoned when the revolution broke out, according to members of the revolutionary committee in this small town on the road between Tehran and Qom.

"Only Americans worked on the project; there were no Iranians," an official at committee headquarters said. "They must have thought that because it was not finished, no one would be there."

The base lies in open, empty hill country about three miles east of Kahrizak. It is reached by traveling a dirt road past fields once owned by rich landholders and now filled by local villagers.

A long barbed-wire fence with an angled overhang surrounds a vast stretch of the area, disappearing from view over the dunes. At intervals along the fence and on the ridges were revolutionary guards with automatic weapons slung over their shoulders. One also stood atop the guardhouse at the gate.

On the plateau inside the fence was a single, low cinder-block building, its interior left unfinished. There was also a bunker, apparently intended to house communications equipment, and guardsmen showed where they had filled in a deep hole presumably intended for the foundation of a radar unit.

No runway had been laid but the ground was hard and flat enough for helicopters, and the guardsmen said that before the revolution large airplanes landed on the base's roadway.

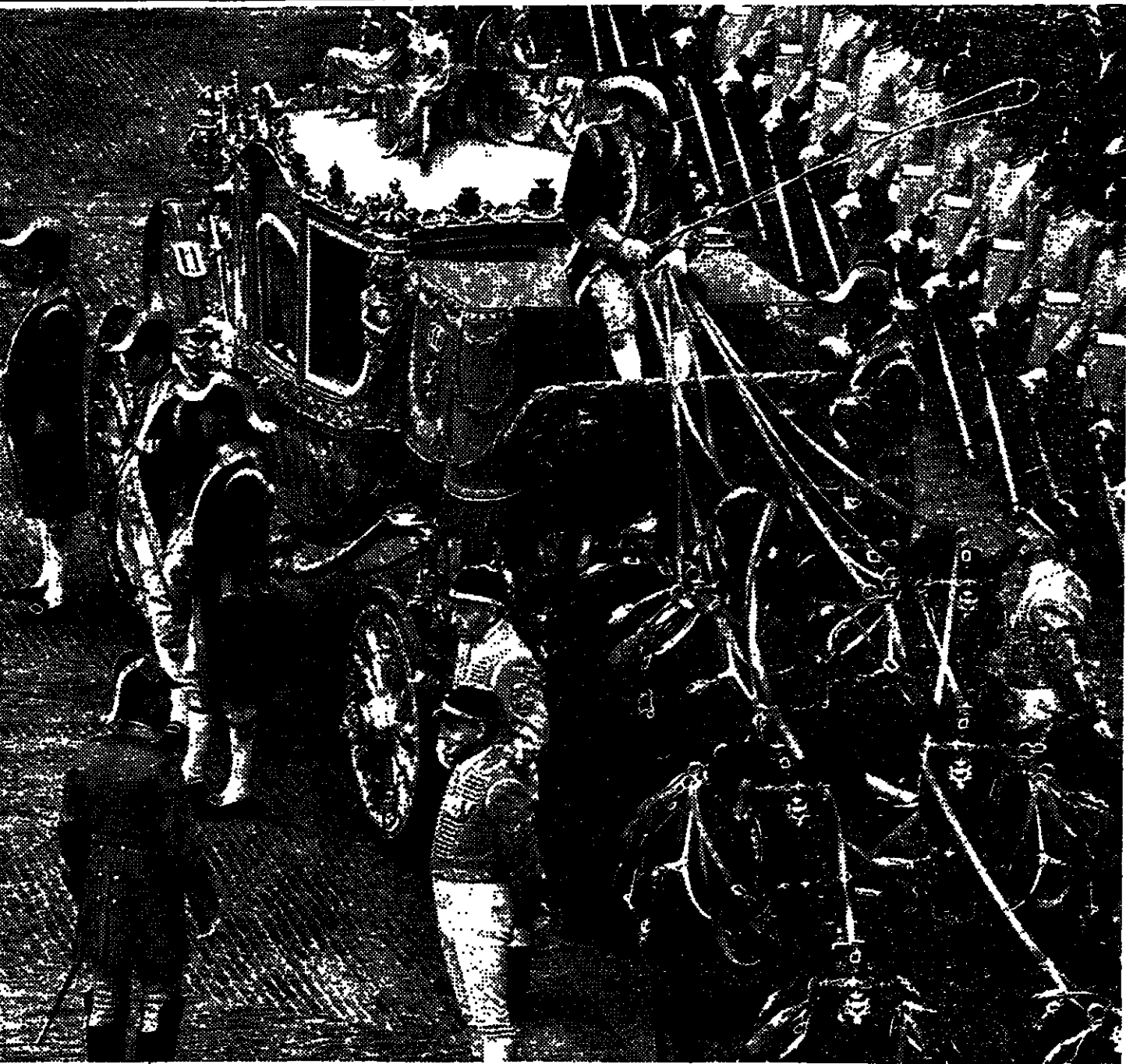
The base had clearly been occupied for some time. Rows of small buildings were placed in some areas, and there were well-used bunkers and a kitchen with a week's menu posted.

Center for Addicts

For the last three months, the base has also been used as a drug rehabilitation center — that is what the newly-painted sign at the gate said — and the filled in several of the rooms held detoxifying addicts dressed in blue jogging suits.

The base is used as a training center for guards and revolutionary committee members from south of Tehran, and frequently several hundred people gather there for night exercises, the guards on duty said. They added that the local people were heavily armed, having taken guns from nearby military installations during the revolution.

Aside from the armed guards, the base here seems well suited to the exercise. It is in an isolated area that would presumably make it hard to detect the landing or for Iranian ground forces to reach the raiders. And it is close to the city.



The Golden Coach of the Netherlands carries the Queen on state occasions.

Holland Celebrates A Royal Year!

Today, April 30th, our beloved Queen Juliana observes a birthday and our new Queen Beatrix ascends the throne.

The flags are flying, the bells are ringing, and there is joy throughout

the land. There will be pageants, parades, festivals, even Royal tours. Come celebrate with us.

Let KLM Royal Dutch Airlines fly you to Holland this Royal Year.



KLM
Royal Dutch Airlines

APR 30 1980

Reform vs. Tradition

Brazil Church Divided Over Papal Visit

By Warren Hoge

RIO DE JANEIRO (NYT) — Differences between the traditional and reformist wings of the Roman Catholic Church in Brazil have been exacerbated by the forthcoming visit of Pope John Paul II and have caused the Vatican to reconsider the timing and route of the journey.

The argument over the first visit by a pope to Brazil has become so intense that the leader of a major Latin American Catholic organization has called the Brazilian church "almost heretical" and the Vatican has criticized actions of two leading cardinals regarded as liberals.

Separate papal itineraries, one labeled conservative and the other progressive, have emerged, leaving the pope's program unsettled less than three months before his scheduled arrival in July.

The conservative route takes him first to Brasília and has him spending most of his remaining eight days

in the prosperous south-central part of the country and in a Catholic mission for Indians in the Amazon that liberal critics have called colonial. The liberals want him to spend the bulk of his time with the workers of São Paulo, in city slums in the impoverished northeast and with peasants and Indians battling land swindlers and big landowners in the interior.

Profound Change

The church has undergone profound change throughout Latin America during the past two decades, but nowhere more emphatically than in Brazil. The same institution that supported the military takeover of 1964 became disillusioned with the repressive tactics of the new rulers and ended as the most persistent voice of those unrepresented in the class and land-holding structures.

The archbishop of São Paulo,

Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, supported the current strike of auto workers and strongly protested the arrest by the military government of several union leaders earlier this month. When soldiers cordoned off stadiums and halls to prevent meetings of strikers, Cardinal Arns announced that churches would be available for union rallies.

The papal visit has become a tilting ground for the warring church factions because of a desire on the part of liberals to gain more approval for their work with the poor than they have gotten from the Vatican and the determination of conservatives to have the pope reinforce their more traditional view of the church's role in society.

The liberals would like to bring the pope face to face with the misery in which the majority of the 115 million Brazilians live, hoping to generate more sympathy for the so-called liberation theology, which cites the Bible as justification for social activism.

The liberals insist that the Vatican is too attuned to conditions in Europe and not aware enough of them here. "In Europe the church is engaged in a dialogue with the non-believer," said Leonardo Boff, the best-known exponent of liberation theology in Brazil and the target of an official Vatican investigation of his beliefs. "In Latin America it is with the poor and the oppressed."

Critics of liberation theology have accused its advocates of permitting Marxist ideology to infiltrate church policy. Luciano José Cabral Duarte of Brazil, secretary-general of the Latin American Episcopal Council, whose leaders are in Rome, said recently that a church document condemning the country's landholding system was "Marxist-inspired." Alfonso López Trujillo, archbishop of the Colombian city of Medellín and president of the Episcopal Council, called the Brazilian church "a parallel church, almost heretical."

The principal opponents in the dispute over the pope's trip here have been the apostolic nuncio, Archbishop Carmine Rocco, and the former head of the National Council of Brazilian Bishops, Cardinal Aloisio Lorscheiter.

Prejudice Charged

Originally the pope was to begin his trip in Fortaleza, a city of 1.1 million people in the northeast that is Archbishop Lorscheiter's seat. The dates of a National Eucharistic Congress were adjusted to permit the pope to open the conference on his arrival July 13, but the plan collapsed with word from the papal nuncio that the pope was thinking of coming on July 4 and closing the conference on his departure July 13.

Archbishop Lorscheiter said that the switch epitomized the prejudice against the poverty-ridden northeast and that he was worried that no one would come to the conference while the pope was touring the rest of Brazil.

In March both Archbishop Lorscheiter and the nuncio went to Rome with recommendations for an itinerary. Only the nuncio succeeded in obtaining an audience.

Tensions between Rome and the Brazilian liberals were high at the time. A meeting of the Brazilian bishops, who are dominated by the liberals, had refused to vote support for the canonization of the pope of the theologian Hans Küng, Archbishop Lorscheiter's cousin, Cardinal José Ivo Lorscheiter, had sent two letters to Rome asking the pope to release from their vows several priests wanting to marry.

The only point in the pope's arrangements that factions of the church have supported wholeheartedly has been a visit to the basilica in Aparecida do Norte dedicated to Brazil's patron saint.



FACE IN THE CROWD — One of 1,400 demonstrators outside the Pentagon gets drawn into the crowd yesterday during a protest against nuclear weapons. More than 300 persons were taken into custody after the protesters dumped ashes and red paint on steps of the Pentagon. Dr. Benjamin Spock, 76, above, whose books have guided millions of parents, had his sleeve grabbed by a demonstrator.

Kennedy, on Mexico Visit, Skirts Illegal-Alien Issue

MEXICO CITY, April 29 (LAT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., yesterday made a one-day visit to Mexico that was marked by political caution. He carefully avoided taking a clear-cut stand on how to stem or regulate the flow of illegal aliens into the United States.

Sen. Kennedy did not disclose what he and President Jose Lopez Portillo discussed during their 60-minute talk at the Mexico City presidential palace.

But it was learned the senator sought to reassure the Mexican leader on three points — that the United States not try unilateral solution of border problems, that it will respect Mexico's right to keep and use its own oil and natural gas supplies for its own people and that

a more enlightened trade policy should be both countries' goal.

Sen. Kennedy told Mexican reporters he believes in granting some sort of amnesty to illegal aliens in the United States and that he thinks there is a growing consensus for such a move. He also restated his belief that "electric fences" are not the answer to the flow of illegal aliens across the border.

Winning Votes

When a Mexican reporter suggested Sen. Kennedy's visit was aimed at winning votes from Mexican voters, the senator said, "[U.S.] Hispanics have a great interest in the leaders of Mexico and are entitled to our impressions of Mexico."

Sen. Kennedy also attended a wreath-laying ceremony at the Independence Monument, where he received a tumultuous reception from about 2,000 persons shouting, "Kennedy, Kennedy, rah, rah, rah!"

The warmth surrounding the visit contrasted sharply with the cool reception given President Carter last year when Mr. Lopez Portillo chided him for alleged acts of "sudden deceit" that strained relations between the two nations.

El Salvador Gives Land to Peasants

SAN SALVADOR, April 29 (UPI) — The military-civilian government has expropriated 90 percent of El Salvador's farm land for distribution to peasants under three agrarian reform decrees that are intended to defuse discontent among the poor and landless.

Government official Col. Jaime Gutierrez yesterday announced the third step: the nationalization of all property under 210 acres not being farmed.

He said that 14 acres would be given to each of more than 1 million peasant families for a 30-year period, during which the government is to help the farmers administer the land. Afterward, the land is to revert to government ownership. The United States last week loaned El Salvador \$32.5 million for the agrarian reform program.

Security Chief Denies Political Ambition

Early End of S. Korea Martial Law Barred

By William Chapman

SEOUL, April 29 (WP) — South Korea's most influential general stepped into the public spotlight today and said that the country is not ready for the lifting of martial law.

Lt. Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, said during his first news conference since gaining military power in December, that he hoped martial law would be lifted "as soon as possible." He mentioned no possible date.

Gen. Chun, 49, said that the government is not prepared to return to full civilian rule because conditions are not ripe.

The general also used his public debut in an effort to dispel widespread speculation that he will wield his new powers as civilian security chief to block the country's movement toward political liberalization.

He described as groundless the reports that his recent appointment as acting director of the Korea Central Intelligence Agency will mean a delay in "political development," a reference to the writing of a new constitution and holding of a presidential election.

False Rumors

Gen. Chun also described as false the recurring rumors that he intends to found a new political party and run for president.

A former paratrooper who heads the military security command, the general is the leader of officers who seized military power in a coup last Dec. 12, and who have remained a strong but shadowy force since then.

Many regard him as a potential successor to the late President Park Chung Hee, whose assassination in October was followed by martial law and a civilian administration of uncertain power.

That speculation increased April 14, when Gen. Chun was appointed acting director of the once-powerful KCIA, the organization that carried on widespread surveillance of civilians during Mr. Park's regime. It has been largely moribund and leaderless since its former director, Kim Jae Kyn, was arrested, tried, and convicted of killing Park.

With his twin civilian and military security roles, Gen. Chun holds wide power, although he and the other new generals have left the day-to-day running of the government to an interim administration of civilians.

Limited Contacts

Until today, Gen. Chun had not made any public appearances and his contacts with the nonmilitary world had been limited to private meetings with businessmen and publishers and a single Cabinet meeting.

His appearance before local reporters seemed primarily designed to dispel speculation that he seeks civilian power and hopes to block or delay indefinitely the drafting of a constitution and elections. He denounced both suppositions as groundless.

His statement that martial law cannot be lifted will anger opposition politicians, students, and other groups that have demanded that it be abolished quickly. Gen. Chun did not say which conditions prevent the end of martial law, but the country has been shaken by student demonstrations and labor disputes this spring.

Gen. Chun also seemed determined to counter the awareness of many South Koreans that he is unpopular with the United States, particularly the U.S. military, which maintains more than 30,000 troops in this country.

That unpopularity stems from the fact that during the December uprising of young generals, he ordered elements of a division moved

into Seoul, without the approval of a joint command shared by U.S. officers. That movement broke a long-standing agreement that U.S. authorization must be sought to move any substantial number of South Korean troops.

U.S. sources here have made no secret of their disapproval and are believed to have tried at one time to have Gen. Chun dismissed from military service.

The general told the local reporters today that there had been a "misunderstanding" with the Americans over the Dec. 12 incident and

that it has now been "completely erased."

He also described as untrue the reports that U.S. officials here had complained about his appointment to the KCIA.

In other comments to the press, he said that he does not think the country's supreme court will alter the death sentence imposed on Kim, Park's assassin. He said that he is aware that some Koreans hope Kim's life will be spared, adding that the assassination was a "clear-cut immoral act" that deserved the death sentence.

Unusual Vote a Glimpse Of High-Court Maneuvers

WASHINGTON, April 29 (LAT) — Because of an unusual vote by Chief Justice Warren Burger, the Supreme Court yesterday decided 5-3 to let stand a lower-court decision requiring extensive school busing in Wilmington, Del., and surrounding suburban schools.

The effect of the court's action was to allow school desegregation to go forward between Wilmington and 11 independent school districts in New Castle County, which surrounds the city. The court's action does not change federal law concerning requirements for such desegregation. But its refusal to review the case gave a glimpse of the voting alignments within the court in school desegregation controversies.

Chief Justice Burger is one of four justices who have suggested in recent years they think federal judges have gone too far in imposing extensive school desegregation. The others of that view are Justices William Rehnquist, Lewis Powell, and Potter Stewart.

The court decides to review a case if four of the nine justices agree. In the Wilmington case, those opposed to court-ordered busing fell a vote short. Justices Rehnquist, Powell, and Stewart voted to hear the case.

Justice John Paul Stevens disqualified himself. Although giving no formal explanation, he apparently did so because a brief was submitted for the Delaware Board of Education by a law professor who works part-time for the law firm to which Justice Stevens once belonged.

The other five members, Byron White, Thurgood Marshall, William Brennan, Harry Blackmun — and Chief Justice Burger — voted to let the lower-court decision stand.

But the chief justice added a note saying he agreed with the dissenters although he had not voted with

them. He hinted strongly he believed that after the court heard the case's arguments it might end up in a 4-4 vote.

"The chief justice agrees this case merits review here, but only when a full court [of nine] is available to consider the important issues presented," he wrote.

Several legal scholars said yesterday they knew of no precedent for Chief Justice Burger's explanation that he was voting in a way seemingly at odds with his own beliefs or conscience. And ordinarily, Supreme Court justices give no explanation when they vote to refuse to hear a case.

Trial Is Delayed For Ex-FBI Men

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI) — A dispute over the release of classified material has delayed for the seventh time the trial of two former top-ranking FBI officials, W. Mark Felt and Edward Miller, charged with conspiring to approve illegal break-ins, wiretaps and opening of mail of fugitive members of the radical Weather Underground in the early 1970s.

Chief U.S. District Judge William Bryant yesterday set a new trial date of July 7. Sources said that he has yet to rule on the dispute between prosecutors and defense lawyers in the two-year-old case.

The sources said that in meetings with the judge, prosecutors have balked at permitting disclosure of trial of certain classified documents — and instead proposed preparing summaries of them. Defense lawyers, who want to show that the FBI has used illegal break-ins routinely for decades, have disagreed with prosecutors over what material the summaries would contain.

Financial Times Fails to Publish

LONDON, April 29 (Reuters) — The Financial Times, the British business daily, failed to publish its domestic edition today because of the pay dispute between provincial publishers and the main British print union, the National Graphical Association.

The NGA is calling periodic strikes against national newspapers that have provincial interests to press its claim for higher pay for provincial workers.

Most provincials, including those owned by the Financial Times' provincial publisher, Westminster Press, did not publish today. The Financial Times' European edition, which is printed in Frankfurt and is also distributed in the U.S., was published normally.

DIAMONDS



YOUR BEST BUY

Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love. Buy for investment, for your enjoyment.

Write airmail for free price list or call us.

Joachim Goldenstein
diamondexport

Established 1928
Pelikaanstraat 62, B-2000 Antwerp
Belgium - Tel.: 0 31/33.26.60
Telex: 71779 syl b.
at the Diamond Club Bldg.



The important dimension of accuracy.

The reputation of Deutsche Bank as an efficient, international universal bank goes beyond its wide range of services. The leading position that Deutsche Bank occupies in the world of banking is based on our precise, accurate handling of every kind of financial and advisory request.

Our services range from more common financing, such as acceptance credits

and discounts, to co-financing in cooperation with international agencies, advance payment guarantees, performance bonds and project financing.

Whatever your requirement might be, we consider accuracy an important obligation. Come to Deutsche Bank.

Deutsche Bank
A century of universal banking



Central Office: Frankfurt am Main/Düsseldorf. Branches: Antwerp, Asunción, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Hong Kong, London, Madrid, Milan, New York, Paris, São Paulo, Tokyo. Representative Offices: Beirut, Bogotá, Cairo, Caracas, Istanbul, Johannesburg, Lagos, Mexico, Moscow, Nairobi, Osaka, Rio de Janeiro, San José, Santiago, Sydney, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto. Subsidiaries: Hong Kong, London, Luxembourg, Singapore.

Liberian Military Leader Vows Halt to Executions

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 29 (AP) — Liberia's military leader, Master Sgt. Samuel Doe, bowed to domestic and international pressure today and promised that there would be no more executions of officials of the deposed regime of assassinated President William Tolbert.

In a statement to Cabinet ministers, diplomats and reporters summoned to the executive mansion here, Sgt. Doe acknowledged that he had received many appeals to spare the lives of more than 80 Tolbert officials still to be tried for treason, corruption and violation of human rights.

"When our people call upon this government to stop the executions related to the April 12 revolution, we have no other choice but to say to our people and to the entire world that, as for this government, there will be no more executions," Sgt. Doe declared.

the example of what happens to people who commit high treason, rampant corruption and abuse of public office."

U.S. Envoy Appeals

Among those who appealed repeatedly for clemency for the Tolbert administration officials was U.S. Ambassador Robert Smith. The trials are continuing before a five-man military tribunal.

Meanwhile, three Dutch and two British citizens reportedly were being kept under house arrest today by Liberian troops near Gbarnga, 120 miles northeast of Monrovia.

British Embassy sources identified the two Britons as Hugh Anthony Kidd, manager of a rubber processing plant, and Neville Moorehouse, chief accountant of a farm belonging to the Mesurado Corporation, Liberia's largest conglomerate, in which Tolbert had a controlling interest.

Dutch Ambassador Vincent Bruyas said he protested to Liberian Foreign Minister Gabriel Matthews about the house arrest imposed on three Dutchmen working on the Mesurado farm. Mr. Bruyas declined to identify them.

Warner Opposes Doe

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, April 29 (WP) — Deposed Liberian Vice President Bennie Warner said here yesterday that he was organizing a movement to overthrow Sgt. Doe's government.

Mr. Warner also said that he would try to contact Liberian Army Maj. William Jabor, a U.S.-trained expert on guerrilla warfare, who has been on the run with an armed band of supporters inside Liberia since the military coup.

Mr. Warner, a Methodist bishop, was attending a Methodist Church conference in Indiana with his family at the time of the coup. His statements immediately afterward indicated that he favored the causes that led to the revolt, but he said yesterday that he has since been repelled by the executions of former government officials last week and the imprisonment of hundreds of others.

Sgt. Doe said that his government nonetheless had decided to heed "a large and increasing number of our people who while expressing satisfaction with the work of the tribunal... feel that the executions so far are now enough to set

Appears Subdued

The announcement came one week after 13 high officials of the former administration were executed publicly on Monrovia's Atlantic shore.

Tolbert was killed in Sgt. Doe's coup on April 12.

Sgt. Doe, wearing a camouflage suit and hat, appeared subdued today by comparison with his first news conference a week ago, when he wore a ceremonial sword in an embroidered sash and proclaimed himself the chairman of the Organization of African Unity in succession to Tolbert.

Reading a prepared statement today, Sgt. Doe said that his government had received pleas for clemency from Pope John Paul II, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Amnesty International, African chiefs of state and many other individuals, international organizations and governments.

He said he appreciated the foreign governments' concern for human rights, although they were "completely silent about human rights when poor people were suffering and being murdered in cold blood right here in our country for over 100 years, particularly during the Tolbert administration."

Sgt. Doe said that his government nonetheless had decided to heed "a large and increasing number of our people who while expressing satisfaction with the work of the tribunal... feel that the execu-

Maldivian Coup Bid Tied to Europeans

MALE, Maldives, April 29 (Reuters) — Nine European mercenaries led by a former Irish Republican Army chief were hired to assassinate President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom and stage a coup in the Indian Ocean republic of Maldives, the president told parliament here last night.

The president said one of the main people involved in the plot last February was Ahmed Naseem, a deputy minister of fisheries and brother-in-law of former President Ibrahim Nasir. Mr. Nasir is now living in exile in Singapore.

President Maumoon said Mr. Naseem met a Swiss national in Colombo in April last year who demanded \$20,000 as commission for gathering the nine mercenaries together. The mercenaries, including three Britons, visited the Maldives twice, President Maumoon said.

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY (NYT) — In the 15 years that Ian Smith was prime minister of Rhodesia, he faced little or no resistance from journalists. The principal newspapers were, at best, sycophantic; at worst, they were unfailingly submissive.

At the moment of Robert Mugabe's election victory, Mr. Smith became a nonperson to the reporters and editors who had chronicled every move he made in 14 years of rebellion against the British crown and seven of war with nationalist guerrillas. He was quoted briefly on inside pages in The Herald, the country's main newspaper, and was ignored by broadcasters except for a short recorded interview run on independence night when Rhodesia became Zimbabwe.

In effect, news organizations have transferred their loyalties from the old government to the new. Initially the shift was unidirectional, but in recent days in broadcasting, the new attitude has been secured by the assignment of Mugabe party



South African police charge protesting colored students yesterday outside a high school in suburban Johannesburg.

Hundreds Arrested in Protest By South Africa Colored Pupils

JOHANNESBURG, April 29 (AP) — Riot police firing tear gas and waving clubs broke up a demonstration today by mixed-race students protesting unequal educational standards, and arrested hundreds of the teen-agers, the South African Press Association reported.

About 1,000 youths held the protest at a school in the colored (mixed-race) township of Westbury. Officers charged three times into the rally, chased the pupils from the school and through the streets of the township, and routed some from houses in which they had taken refuge, the agency said.

A police commander identified as Brig. J. Swanepoel denied that violence had been used, and said that not all the children involved had been taken into custody.

A nationwide boycott protesting education policies for colored students in South Africa began two weeks ago in Cape province, where most of the 2.4 million colored people — descendants of blacks and 17th-century white settlers — live.

Smith Now a Nonperson

Zimbabwe Media Toe Line of New Regime as of Old

loyalists to key positions in the radio and television newsrooms, where they approve all domestic and foreign items before they are aired.

White reporters and editors have complained that the Mugabe men censor anything distasteful to the government just as Smith loyalists did. But so far, the whites have kept their jobs. Newscasters who were obliged to refer to Mr. Mugabe in the past as "an externally based terrorist leader" without naming him now call him "Comrade Robert Mugabe." "Terrorists" have become "guerrillas" or "freedom fighters."

White reporters and editors have complained that the Mugabe men censor anything distasteful to the government just as Smith loyalists did. But so far, the whites have kept their jobs. Newscasters who were obliged to refer to Mr. Mugabe in the past as "an externally based terrorist leader" without naming him now call him "Comrade Robert Mugabe." "Terrorists" have become "guerrillas" or "freedom fighters."

In the weeks before independence, the newscasters took on a quality familiar to those who have traveled in countries with authoritarian governments. Oil-rig disasters were relegated to space behind verbatim readings of congratulatory messages from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Cuba. Silent film of Mr. Mugabe greeting "fraternal" delegations attending the independence celebra-

tions took up half or more of the 15-minute nightly newscasts.

The change in The Herald is said to have been accomplished without threat from the new government. "We are trying to think more like African nationalists," said editor Rowland Forthright. Earlier, Mr. Mugabe's information minister, Nathan Shamuyarira, made a speech about the need for news organizations to reflect the "new realities," but the example he gave, the expectation that newspapers would give more attention to African news, was hardly menacing.

Among whites, many too stunned by events to realize the implications of the shift in power, the new trend has caused little protest. Only at independence, when television showed films glorifying the guerrilla struggles here and in neighboring Mozambique, was there a palpable reaction. One supporter of the old order, Col. C.E.M. Clark, exploded. He said, "This type of thing is destroying everything the prime minister is trying to achieve."

Mr. Smith absented himself from the celebrations, but he made himself felt through interviews given before leaving for South Africa, where he was on a lecture tour when the new flag was raised.

Advises Patience

Over the local radio, Mr. Smith advised whites to be patient with the new government, suggesting that it might not turn out to be quite so bad as they feared.

To British viewers, Mr. Smith said that the rebellion, far from having been a waste of lives, was an increasing number of whites here contend, was "a worthwhile effort."

Taher of Petromin, Herbert Goodman of Gulf and Marcello Colliti of ENI, will discuss oil market strategies for the 1980's. Frank Ifford, former President of the American Petroleum Institute, will chair their discussion.

The conflicts — and possible areas of agreement — on recycling surpluses will be examined by Taki Rifis of Banque Arabe Internationale d'Investissements and Kevin Pakenham of Amex Bank Limited.

A major session will also be devoted to the financing of future energy needs, with presentations by Nureddin Farag, Chief Executive of Arab Petroleum Investments Corp., Harold Hammer, Vice-President of Chase Manhattan Bank's Petroleum Division, Javier Perez Piquon of Nacional Financiera de Mexico and Frank Zarb, former Director of the U.S. Federal Energy Agency.

Be sure your company is represented at this important international conference. Complete and return the registration form below today.

THE ENERGY EMERGENCY: OIL & MONEY 1980.

LONDON, JUNE 19 AND 20, 1980
an International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference

Dr. Henry Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State, Adnan Janabi, Head of Opec's Department of Economics and Finance, and Ulf Lantzen, Executive Director of the International Energy Agency will be featured speakers at a conference on "The Energy Emergency: Oil and Money 1980" to be held June 19 and 20 in London.

Sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and the U.S. based daily energy newspaper, "The Oil Daily," this two-day working seminar will be designed to assist senior executives, particularly those involved in energy, finance and closely related fields, in determining business strategies for the early 1980's.

The outlook for supply and demand will be presented by Dr. Janabi and by Herman Franssen, Chief Economist of the IEA, with John Lichtblau, Executive Director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, moderating the session.

Heads of three major oil companies, Abdulhady

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Please enroll the following participant for the IHT/Oil Daily Conference, June 19 and 20.

First Name _____
Last Name _____
Position _____
Company _____
Address _____
City/Country _____
Telephone _____
Telex _____

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant £250 or the equivalent. This includes all refreshments, lunches, and post-conference documentation. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before June 4.

☐ Please invoice ☐ Cheque enclosed

RETURN TO:
The International Herald Tribune Energy Conference,
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex,
France. Tel: 747.12.65, ext. 211.

HOTEL RESERVATION

Please reserve for the nights of June 18 and 19 the accommodations checked below:

☐ Single occupancy (£38)
☐ Double occupancy (£44)

Reservations must be received no later than June 12, and accompanied by a cheque for the first night.

First Name _____
Last Name _____
Company _____
Address _____
City/Country _____
Telephone _____
Telex _____

RETURN TO:
Ms. Fiona Hone, Royal Lancaster Hotel,
Lancaster Terrace, London W2 2TY, England.
Reference: Energy Conference.

Government, Communists Embattled on Agrarian Measures

Portuguese Farms: Politics' Bitter Harvest

By James M. Markham

BEJA, Portugal, April 29 (NYT) — The old man lifted his leathery fist from the stone table and gestured toward the sprawling wheat fields sprinkled with poppies. "They have come back there and there and there, and just over there a few days ago they gave back a farm," he said, swinging the giant hand in a slow arc. "We do not want things to go back the way they were before."

Although the tranquil spring-green Alentejo region in southern Portugal is an implausible battlefield, it is here that the conservative government of Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro is openly challenging the Communist Party in one of its strongholds.

During the revolutionary upheavals of 1975, Communist militants led the seizure of great feudal estates in the Alentejo. Now, with stunning rapidity and determination, the government is returning the land to its previous owners and audaciously attempting to create a new rural middle class here by leasing 85-acre tracts from land that was nationalized.

The return of farms has been going on slowly since a Socialist government pushed through a controversial agriculture bill in 1977. Five unstable minority governments returned about 625,000 acres, but Mr. Sa Carneiro's Democratic Alliance, elected in December, expects to approximate this figure by the end of next month.

That will fulfill provisions of the 1977 law, but it will leave 1.17 million acres under the control of Communist-dominated collectives or more loosely organized cooperatives. Mr. Sa Carneiro's partisans here make it clear that if the government is reelected this fall and changes the Socialist constitution the next step will be the destruction of the collectives.

"Why do we want to dismantle the collectives?" asked Francisco Cardoso, a leader of the governing coalition in Beja. "Once the people on them are free from Communist control, they will vote for the Democratic Alliance. The collectives

have shown they are not economically viable. They are all in debt for millions, and the only ones who are living well are their bosses."

Mr. Cardoso's thesis remains to be proved in an election. In the 1976 municipal elections in Beja, an ancient white-washed town of 43,000, the Communists won four council seats and the Socialists three; last December, the Communists increased their number to five, the Socialists dropped to one and the Democratic Alliance took one seat.

At Beja's little city hall, Carlos da Silva Colaco, a Communist who has

been mayor since 1975, condemned the government for "deploying the paramilitary Republican National Guard to enforce the return of the land. Two peasants have been killed so far in confrontations and others have been injured."

"Violence in the Alentejo is rampant," the mayor said. "The government is trying to pave the way for the destruction of the agrarian reform. As the land is being given back, people are going hungry — something that six years ago we never thought could happen. The people thrown off the land have nowhere to go."

With half a dozen farms being re-

turned almost daily to former owners, to their relatives or others having a credible claim, the Communists have adopted a policy of gradual tactical retreat, harassing the guard and selling off livestock and machinery before they can be reclaimed. The party has held rallies to attack the government and has organized a seminar in Evora, the region's commercial center, to defend the "conquests of the revolution."

At one point, two bombs exploded in official buildings in Evora. The government blamed the Communists, and the Communists said provocateurs were responsible.

The ways of land seizures in 1975 made the Alentejo something of a Communist myth. A new study shows that the revolution left 33 percent of the area's cultivable land in the hands of collectives or cooperatives, controlling 39,000 rural workers, or 35 percent of the area's work force. However, these workers represent only 6.6 percent of continental Portugal's agricultural workers — less than 2 percent of the national work force.

According to the study, conducted by the Gulbenkian Foundation, traditional large-scale private agriculture accounts for 35 percent of the cultivable land and employs 25 percent of the region's work force. Small- and medium-size private farmers hold 32 percent of the cultivable land and employ 40 percent of the workers. The Sa Carneiro Cabinet clearly wants to strengthen this last sector by distributing the 85-acre tracts from government land.

"Although it is thinly populated, the Alentejo should be Portugal's breadbasket. Before the revolution it had one of the lowest grain yields in Europe. Since the dismantling of the big estates in 1975, production levels have fallen even further — to half those of Spain and a quarter of the average in the European Economic Community."

The rolling land is potentially rich, and Danish, Swedish and West German commercial farmers have started buying tracts, lured by cheap prices and with an eye to Portugal's imminent entry into the Common Market. Agricultural experts are convinced that only large-scale mechanized methods can bring the Alentejo up to Western European production levels.

French Jews Galvanized Against Giscard's Policy

By Frank J. Prial

PARIS, April 29 (NYT) — French Jews, stung by their government's aggressive new courtship with the Arab world, are in the process of becoming a political force.

Sunday, about 20,000 persons, most of them young, affirmed their support for Israel and condemned France's Middle East policy at a rally called "Twelve Hours for Israel."

The rally, organized by the Zionist movement and by a group called Jewish Renewal, brought together French Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand, Eliahu Ben-Ezra, the Israeli ambassador to Egypt, and Meier Rosenfeld, the Israeli ambassador to France.

The demonstration offered much singing and dancing, but there was no ambiguity about its real purpose. Henri Hajdenberg, 32, a Paris lawyer who heads Jewish Renewal, made it clear in his opening remarks:

"French politics concerning Israel must be changed radically. We can be a powerful electoral force in this country and in fact in the present case, this is what we are."

The rally, at the Pavillon de Paris near the Porte de Pantin, was the latest manifestation of what its sponsors called a new spirit among French Jews.

"It has been building for some time, particularly among the newer Jewish immigrants" from North Africa, a Jewish leader said, "but it took President (Valéry) Giscard d'Estaing to galvanize it."

The French president shocked Jews, and many non-Jews, with his endorsement last month of self-determination for the Palestinians and by his demand that the Palestine Liberation Organization participate in Middle East peace talks.

Jews are no longer surprised by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's pro-Arab stance. In 1974, shortly after his election, he sent Jean Sauvagnargues, who was then foreign minister to meet with Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization. In 1977, the French government refused to extradite Abou Daoud, a Palestinian terrorist reportedly involved in the 1972 killing of a Jewish leader.

Yugoslavia Says U.S. Cooperates On Nazi Suspects

BELGRADE, April 29 (AP) — The United States, in a significant policy shift, has asked for information about some U.S. citizens of Yugoslav origin suspected of having collaborated with the Nazis in World War II, officials said today.

Yugoslav officials say this as a U.S. response to repeated demands by Belgrade for stronger suppression of anti-Yugoslav extremist factions in the United States. In the most recent demand, well-placed sources said, Washington was urged to crack down on a group of New York-based Croats known as the Croatian National Congress.

The group's leader, Janko Skrbini, is wanted in Belgrade as a war criminal. Mr. Skrbini heads the list of about one dozen people about whom the United States is seeking information, one government official said. He declined to name others but said some were followers of Croatian organizations and some were Serbian Fascists.

The Chetniks are remnants of a wartime resistance group that originally opposed Hitler but later joined the Nazis to fight against the Communist movement.

"It's obvious that in order to obtain U.S. citizenship, these people did not tell the truth about their activities from 1941 to 1945," the official said. Belgrade authorities have been trying for decades to bring to justice scores of alleged war criminals they claim fled to the West at the end of World War II.

ing Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics last year, the French government would invite Mr. Arafat to Paris.

Shocking Duplicity

Nevertheless, the president's statements during the course of his trip to the United Arab Emirates and Jordan stunned Jews. "What was most shocking was his duplicity," said the Tribune's Julie, a Paris weekly of the Jewish community, and "for the first time in anyone's memory — some Jews began talking about organized opposition to the government."

Not unexpectedly, the upsurge has been led by younger militants. "The older Jewish community has a tradition of acquiescence," a businessman said. "It is the younger generation that is beginning to speak out."

Aldin de Rothschild, president of the Central Committee of Jewish Institutions, a conservative group, declared, "I am not going to seek the government's advice any more."

More typical was the comment of a woman, who said: "I don't belong to any Jewish organizations. I don't even know what they are. But Israel is important to me. I was proud of it in 1967 and I feared for it in 1973. I can't support the idea now of a president, French like me, putting Israel in danger."

Obituaries

Serge Semenenko, 76, U.S. Financial Adviser

NEW YORK, April 29 (NYT) — Serge Semenenko, 76, a banker and financial consultant who built a reputation as a "doctor" to ailing corporations, died last Thursday in a New York hospital.

Mr. Semenenko retired in 1967 from the First National Bank of Boston, where he had risen from a \$25-a-week credit clerk to vice chairman of the board. Some of his dealings with companies to which the bank lent money raised eyebrows in the financial community, but his skill at salvaging corporations in precarious condition was unquestioned.

At one point he headed a group of investors who acquired Warner Brothers. He was also deeply involved in the affairs of Columbia Pictures, Universal and Cinerama. He was the principal architect in the reorganization of Curtis Publishing Company in the mid-1960s.

George E. Shea Jr.

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP) — George E. Shea Jr., 77, former financial editor of the Wall Street Journal, died Sunday. Mr. Shea also served as editor of the weekly business magazine Barrons before he joined the Journal in 1949. Both are published by Dow Jones & Co.

From 1952 until his retirement from the Journal in 1967, he wrote the newspaper's front-page Outlook column in addition to overseeing financial coverage. In 1968 he published a book, "Forty Years on Wall Street."

James L. Quinn 2d

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP) — Dr. James L. Quinn 2d, 46, a Northwestern University Medical School professor and former consultant on nuclear medicine and radiology to the World Health Organization, died yesterday.

Bob Porterfield

CHARLOTTE, N.C., April 29 (AP) — Former major league pitcher Bob Porterfield, 55, died yesterday of cancer. During his 13-year baseball career ending in 1949, Mr.

Porterfield pitched for the New York Yankees, the Washington Senators, the Chicago Cubs, the Boston Red Sox and the Pittsburgh Pirates. He has a career record of 87 wins and 97 losses. In 1953 he was 22-10 for the Senators and was named the American League's pitcher of the year.

Wilton Erhardt

CRETE, Ill., April 29 (AP) — Wilton Erhardt, 85, a major league pitcher for the Brooklyn Dodgers and Cincinnati Reds during the 1920s, died Sunday.

Louis Malamand

NEW YORK, April 29 (NYT) — Louis Malamand, 75, a noted section of the Actors' Temple who was sometimes called "the Mayor of Broadway" because of his familiarity with show people, died Friday in Newark, N.J.

Paul E. Trietsch

WESTLAKE VILLAGE, Calif., April 29 (UPI) — Paul E. Trietsch, 75, the washboard playing member of the Hootenanny Hot Shots who starred on the National Ham Radio show of the 1930s and 1940s, died of cancer Sunday.

George E. Skol

DETROIT, April 29 (AP) — George E. Skol, 75, who rose from heating plant foreman to the presidency of Bendix Corp., died Sunday.

175,000 Hold Rally for Jesus In Washington

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP) — More than 175,000 people, filled with the spirit of repentance, raised voices in joyful song and daylong prayer today and were told, "We're going back to God."

It was like a giant tent revival as the faithful gathered for a day of prayer, gospel singing and fasting. "May it begin here and spread all over this land," said Dr. James Kennedy of Fort Lauderdale, Fla. "Washington for Jesus: America for Jesus."

At noon, thousands took part in a parade down Constitution Avenue led by Arthur Blessitt, of Los Angeles, who carried a 6-foot-high wooden cross. Mr. Blessitt said he spent the last decade walking around the world carrying a cross for Jesus. The April 29 date was chosen to commemorate the cross planting at Cape Henry by the Jamestown settlers in 1607.

Storm Kills 3 in Dacca

DACCA, Bangladesh, April 29 (UPI) — A storm with winds of more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) per hour tore through the capital late yesterday, killing three persons and injuring more than 100.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

REAL ESTATE INVESTORS:

Twenty year old Atlanta based real estate development and management group specializing in multi-family housing is searching for investors oriented toward capital appreciation and income. Enjoy minimum 8% cumulative preferred return on capital and participate in rapid appreciation of U.S. Sunbelt real estate. We can save \$200,000 to \$500,000 in construction soft costs on new energy efficient, premium rent, luxury projects of \$4-\$10 million on underdeveloped lands. Anticipate return of up to 75% of capital from mortgage financing by 1984. Interested principals contact: Elliot Lowenstein, Esq., Ltd. 2190 Peachtree Rd. N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30345. 404-325-1178.

TRANS KB

A SWISS INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION THROUGH: PUBLIC LISTED ZURICH GENEVA BASEL
KB CAPITAL ADVISORY AG CH-8003 ZURICH SWITZERLAND BAHNHOFFSTR. 45

ARAB OIL MONEY

Will train "viable business oriented person to negotiate with business firms and individuals seeking unlimited capital available from Arab Oil Countries. Unbreakable PROFIT Potential! Guaranteed generous income, all expenses including world-wide travel, fringe benefits + liberal percentage of international brokerage profits. Requires \$25,000 non-refundable CASH performance deposit (incl. for apartment arrangements, airport). DR. H. BEN RACHED SHARRAN International Liaison Officer ARAB CAPITAL FUNDING 3901 McArthur Blvd. Suite 211 Newport Beach, CA 92660 USA Phone: (714) 752-6102 Cable: Petrosol Tel: 092210 Answerback: UDS NPH

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Appears every WEDNESDAY
To place an advertisement contact our office in your country (listed in classified advertisements) or Max Ferrero, 181, Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel.: 747.12.65 Telex: 612832.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

IN ENGLISH

PUBLICIS CHAMPS ELYSEES S.A. - PARAMOUNT COCIN S.A.

A MILOS FORMAN'S FILM

5 ACADEMY AWARD WINNERS

JACK NICHOLSON

ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST

A Fantasy Film

Spectacles

Peking Opera: 'Soul of China' Reborn

Justine De Lacy
PARIS (IHT) — One of the most famous of China's Great Wall of Peking Opera is the Peking Opera. It is now on its first European tour in 16 years. (After its four-week stay in Paris, ending May 17, the troupe will perform in Austria, Italy and Switzerland.)

At the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966, one of the first actions was to outlaw the 100-year-old Peking Opera, which is the Chinese equivalent of the American musical. "Costumes were burned, props destroyed, actors put out of work. No more did fabulous dragons of yellow silk, saber-swinging warriors and peacock-plumed eagles with long white beards — characters as familiar to Chinese children as the Fatimid brothers and the clown Fido and Chocolat — are to children in Europe — travel to remote villages where the crowds awaited them.

In 1976, with the fall of the Gang

of Four, the Peking Opera was reborn. It is now on its first European tour in 16 years. (After its four-week stay in Paris, ending May 17, the troupe will perform in Austria, Italy and Switzerland.)

Montage
Less an opera than a montage of spectacles combining centuries-old acrobatic and martial-arts techniques, the Peking Opera also uses mime, poetry and prose set to music. During the 10 years that it was outlawed, many of its actors worried that the roles and legends that had been handed down for centuries would be forgotten. And if older actors died, there would be no one to teach apprentices the parts, even if the opera were allowed to play again.

"At first, I was very sad. I gave up all hope that the opera would

ever play again," the opera's artistic director and most famous actress, Guan Shushang, said through an interpreter the other day in the barbershop-like dressing rooms downstairs in the Palais des Congresses where the group is performing. "I did not keep in shape. I stopped doing my exercises. It is terrible for any artist to be denied his or her profession. I tried to stay busy. I had a second child. Then one day I just knew that we would be allowed to play again. I started working out, getting in shape. For eight years, I kept myself going. And you see," she smiled, her vitality belying her 52 years — "we are back. And I never want to stop again."

As she sat upright in a straight-backed chair, wearing no makeup and a non-nonsense, box-cut pantsuit buttoned to the collar, Miss Guan did not look like an actress. As she spoke, her delicate, fluttering hands punctuated each syllable, like someone speaking sign language.

Two interpreters, fellow actor Gao Yifan, and Zhang Zhenjun, the director of the group's tour, sat with Miss Guan, who occasionally sipped green tea from a hand-painted glass jar. Shrieks like those of an owl on a moonless night punctuated the conversation as performers warmed up down the hall. There was other screaming, too, as the orchestra members, who sit in neat gray serge suits on the right of the stage during the performance, tuned high-pitched stringed instruments.

Soon striped and terrifying faces could be seen meandering past the door. The opera has almost no props — an oar, and the characters are in a boat, a whip and they are on horseback — so makeup has great symbolic value. Characters with all-white faces are dishonest ministers whose cosmetic camouflage is designed to hide their true nature. Vivid colors signify violent natures, asymmetrical paint jobs, true evil. Elders are indicated by shades of rose and brown, and each color has a symbolic value: red represents justice; blue, vigor; yellow, a calculating spirit; green, pride. Costumes, too, are highly symbolic: virtuous women may appear in a black jacket with a blue collar while women of easier morals sometimes wear trousers.

Scenic Language

Gestures constitute a scenic language that translates the slightest nuance of feeling and character. An actor can make his entrance 24 different ways to 40 different set pieces of music. There are more than 300 manners of coughing and laughing and 52 distinct styles of walking, each suited to a specific character and situation.

Because of her ability to play both the traditional, flutery women's parts as well as masculine roles that involve brandishing staves and swords like a medieval warrior, Miss Guan has been called the most "complete all-round classical performer on the Chinese stage today."

"I was apprenticed to a woman called Dai Qizha who specialized in playing *hua dan* or bold women roles," she explained, offering visitors a Chinese cigarette from a red and white package. "Her husband was a *wu sheng*, an acrobat. I learned from both, acting as partner to each."

She was born into the theater. Her father was an actor with the Peking Opera until an injury forced him to leave the stage and take up drumming. Miss Guan recalled how, at the age of 8, she would return, enthralled, from the theater and wrap herself in a bedsheet, acting out the performance she'd just seen, using a *kang*, or brick bed, as her stage. As an apprentice, she was expected to do all the housework and help her teacher with costume changes and makeup in addition to her own rigorous physical and vocal exercises. But the hard work paid off. At the age of 16, she was playing roles usually awarded only to more experienced actresses.

The Fig, whose full name in French is the *Cochon aux Huits* Voeux, stuck his huge cotton snout and bulging quilted belly into the dressing room just then and reminded Miss Guan that she had to go on soon. With him was Sun Wu-Kong, the monkey king, in road-sign yellow satin with a red satin vest. In unison, the men in the room



Guan Shushang

stood up and began bowing and saying, "Chi chi" — Chinese for thank you, but also a firm and unequivocal *arrivederci*.

Men and women in identical pantsuits scurried up and down the hall, soon to emerge from these gray cocoons into the resplendent silk butterflies of ancient — and perhaps once more — timeless China. "See," Miss Guan said as she turned to go, "this is the soul of China. Art will always survive political regimes."

Films

'Tom Horn' Is an Old-Fashioned, Tired Western

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 29 (IHT) — "Tom Horn," in which Steve McQueen stars (at the Danton and the Normandie in English), will again prompt the question asked repeatedly in the serious-minded magazines on the cinema: "Whither the Western?"

When permissiveness came in the Western took to mentioning the hitherto unmentionable. The sight of cowboys urinating, four-letter dialogue and scenes in frontier settlement bawdy houses were common and doubtless reduced under-18 patronage.

"Tom Horn" has the elements of the old-fashioned Western. It is childishly innocent, contains much shooting and the necessary chases, but it has a tired look. It recounts the sad saga of a Wyoming wanderer, an ace with a Winchester, who is employed by cattle barons to protect their herds. With his rifle he rides the territory of cattle rustlers and all undesirable, but his duty done his bosses have no more use for him. Renowned for his prowess with firearms, he is accused of murder and by an error of justice is sentenced to be hanged. He is so beloved that his jailer won't pull the trap of the gallows and arranges instead — with tearful apologies — a means by which the prisoner can kill himself. McQueen plays Horn with solemn

sincerity and Linda Evans is the inevitable schoolteacher.

Whither the Western? Unless it finds fresh energy it is bound for a last roundup at the storehouse.

The program of the Cannes film festival May 9-23 has been announced by the festival's director, Gilles Jacob.

Ingmar Bergman, who was to be its jury president has been delayed in preparing a Munich production of Witold Gombrowicz's play, "Ivona, Princess of Burgundia," will be unable to attend and Kirk Douglas will fill that post.

There are 21 films in competition. Among these are Hal Ashby's "Being There" (U.S.), Marco Bellocchio's "Salto nel Vuoto" (Italy), Bob Fosse's "All That Jazz" (U.S.), Samuel Fuller's "The Big Red One" (U.S.), Akira Kurosawa's "Kagemusha" (Japan), Ettore Scola's "La Terrazza" (Italy), Dennis Hopper's "Out of the Blue" (U.S.) and four films by French directors: Jean-Luc Godard's "Sauve Qui Peut," Alain Resnais' "Mon Oncle d'Amerique," Maurice Pialat's "Loulou" and Bertrand Tavernier's "Une Semaine de Vacances."

Federico Fellini's "City of Women" will be shown out of competition, as will be Wim Wenders' "Lightning Over Water." Gilles Carle's "Fantasie" (Canada), which is entered

in the swards race, is the selection for the opening night.

This year for the first time the Philippine cinema is offering a candidate for major honors. It is Lino Broca's "Jaguar," a melodrama of the Manila slums which has encountered objections from the censors at home. Broca was represented in the 1978 festival by his "Insang," which was accorded admiring comment and subsequently was released in Europe. "Insang" was remarkable for its depiction of a milieu, again the seamy side of Manila, and for its intelligent handling of the strong sex drama of a tenement daughter who wins a lover from her mother.

The "certain regard" section seeks to reflect the temper of the contemporary cinema internationally and is not in competition. "Der Kandidat," the work of a quartet of German directors; Ken Loach's "The Gamekeeper"; King Vidor's "Metaphor," a visit with Andrew Wyeth; "Portrait of a 60% Perfect Man," a biography of the director Billy Wilder by Annie Tregot; and Michel Clement and Michel Parbot's "Met Brooks Rewrites History" are scheduled for screenings within its confines.

There was 22 films in the Quinzaine des Realisateurs program, in which the work of young and experimental directors is exhibited.

Publishing

An Unusual Magazine Devoted to Me People

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 29 (IHT) — Paris is a town famous for artisans, including one of its sporadic appearances this week.

Egoiste, which sells for 20 francs, is an unusual, one-person publication that has no deadline, no advertising contracts and no paid staff. But it may just have the most prestigious masthead in the business. The house photographers are Helmut Newton and his wife, Alice Springs. Francoise Sagan is a steady contributor and the social column this month came from Baronne Guy de Rothschild, who arranged for exclusive Cecil Beaton pictures of a Proust ball she gave in her chateau of Ferrieres. Eric de Rothschild comes in handy as a translator.

At first called a monthly, Egoiste "now comes out whenever I'm ready," Wisniak says. The first issue appeared in 1977. The current issue is the fifth, with other issues scattered somewhere in between. "But there has been progress," Wisniak said. "The current Egoiste has 96 pages. Our first issue had 48."

Attracts Celebrities

Wisniak started the magazine as a 10,000-franc joint venture with friend Gerard-Julien Salvy. She does it from a one-room apartment that is bare except for a splendid Second Empire bed, a gift from Lady Abby. Despite, or maybe because of its erratic nature, Egoiste seems to attract celebrities, who do not seem to mind working for free. "I think it's because they like what I'm doing," Wisniak says.

They also, obviously, like her. Polish-born, with a mane of red hair, Wisniak, 28, looks and sounds like a vestige of the '50s, when Paris was light and gay on one hand and serious and intellectual on the other. But people then lived out their existential angst by writing away nights in the cafes of Saint Germain-des-Près and listening to first class jazz.

Saint Germain-des-Près is still very much the hangout of Wisniak's readers and when she delivers her magazine, which she does herself, in a small car, she leaves a large bunch at the Saint Germain drugstore.

Originally called Egoiste de Luxe, the magazine is an attempt to capitalize on people's egos. Wisniak says she borrowed the title from Ezra Pound who published a magazine by that name in 1932.

The motto, signed Leon Bloy, is under the title: "Un Egoiste, it says, 'c'est quelqu'un qui ne pense pas a moi.'" (A selfish person is somebody who doesn't think of me.)

Besides being deliberately provocative, the magazine, Wisniak says, "is like a good Parisian dinner party. It has its 'locomotives,' which give me the push I needed to carry on with people and issues I believe in. And, as at a good dinner party, I try to arrange unusual encounters — Ionesco and Bob Wilson, for example, or Nureyev and Sagan."

Actually, both Wisniak and Egoiste are better than they sound. Wisniak, intelligent and highly organized despite the vagueness of it all, has an art degree. She started the magazine after spending three



Nicole Wisniak

years in the basement of the Banque de France, sorting out the 12,000 drawings of the Picasso estate. "After that, I was exhausted and needed to do something on my own."

The chic set's underground paper, Egoiste comes in tabloid size. The paper is smooth as silk and the quality of the photography is enhanced by a solid black and white approach.

This month Newton contributed the centerfold — diamonds, except that the rocks, this time, are not a girl's best friend. Seen through Newton's raw vision, they are translucent bluffs on macabre, X-rayed bones. Newton also did two portraits of Karl Lagerfeld which reveal, in a way that's never been done before, Lagerfeld's immense will power as well as his equally great sense of humor.

Alice Springs delivers other arresting portraits, including ones of Gore Vidal and Emanuel Ungaro.

The fashion column gives the two Academie Francaise costumes designed by Yves Saint Laurent and Chanel's Philippe Guibourge for the academy's first female member, Marguerite Yourcenar. Guibourge sees Yourcenar in solid Chanel including Chanel No. 5 perfume. Saint Laurent's features a jacket and billowing skirt.

Concorde Habitués

Another fashion feature, by Jean-Christophe Pigozzi, comes from China where, he notes, the Mao costume is on its way out. Pigozzi, in an earlier column, pricked Concorde habitués (he says he is not one). What do they have in common? "They always ask the price of a ticket in dollars."

But there are some who don't play ball. Jean d'Ormesson, quoted in a column about famous persons' excuses for getting out of dinner parties, said: "To cancel seems to me excellent. Not to accept is even better. The recipe is equally valid for article requests."

Opera

Lyons Stages Second Successful Haydn

By David Stevens

LYONS (IHT) — After its success last season with "Il Mondo della Luna," the Lyons Opera — one of the most adventurous in France in exploring neglected areas of the repertoire — apparently has decided it is onto a good thing in Haydn. Now it has reinforced its case with a musically admirable and cleverly staged "La Vera Costanza."

Revivals of Haydn's operas have generally been the province either of music festivals or of small, specialized companies; in either case the implication is that these works are out of the mainstream and not a legitimate part of the regular-season diet.

For most of his working life, Haydn was Kapellmeister to the Hungarian Esterhazy family, directing their considerable music establishment and composing for them. Because his audience was limited he was, as he said himself, forced to be original, one result being his magnificent body of symphonies. On the operatic side the limitations were less productive; notably, convention obliged him to use already existing Italian librettos of tangled intrigue and almost insuperable dramatic debility.

The book of "La Vera Costanza" is no exception to these problems. The Baroness Irene, in the company of a companion (Lisetta) and an admirer (Marquis Ernesto), tries to rescue Rosina (sister of Masino, a fisherman) with a stupid parvenu (Villotto) mainly to frustrate a liaison between her nephew (Count Enrico) and Rosina. But Enrico has already married Rosina and Rosina, abandoned her to his responsibilities and everybody pairs off with the obvious person, except for Masino who remains a catalyst rather than a participant.

Despite the preposterous complexities of this dram-

ma giocoso, it does have an element of social criticism and it offers isolated situations that Haydn seizes on with musical originality, giving the characters a human dimension they hardly deserve. He also wrote two extended finales, highly developed and musically complex, that prefigure Mozart's great Act II finale for "Figaro" seven years later. What might Haydn have done if he had had a Da Ponte to work with?

Stylized Acting Spaces

The production by Robert Girones and his designer, Jacques Rapp, tries mightily to avoid the implied conventions, and largely succeeds. Rapp's sets are more a series of stylized acting spaces, almost all in white. In the absence of realistic props, the individual characters stand out in sharp relief and the audience is encouraged to concentrate on their individuality rather than see them as stereotypes. As the relationships sort themselves out, the equally stylized costumes give way to more richly colored period costumes and wigs.

The purpose of using a marionette with a blinking light to represent Rosina's child is not very clear, and drew the only negative noises from an audience that otherwise reacted with enthusiasm. As with last year's Haydn production, the public was aided in following the complexities of the plot by subtitles discreetly projected just above the orchestra.

Claire Gibault conducted a restrained performance, beguilingly lyrical and beautifully balanced. Mezzo soprano Margarita Zimmermann and tenor Jerome Pruest sang the principal couple with warm tone and poetic feeling, more than honorably abetted by Monique Pouradier-Duteil (Lisetta), Michele Lagrange (Irene), Frangiskos Voutsinos (Villotto), Pierre-Yves Le Maigat (Masino) and Ricardo Cassinelli (Ernesto).

6 VITALLY IMPORTANT REASONS TO MAKE DELTA YOUR AIRLINE TO ATLANTA

1. Delta's the only airline with daily nonstops between London and Atlanta, Georgia. And starting May 16, Delta is also the only airline with nonstops every day from Frankfurt to Atlanta. (Until then, four days a week.) You fly from both cities aboard the Dash 500 model of Delta's Wide-Ridg Lockheed L-1011 TriStar, powered by Rolls Royce engines.

2. Delta gives you the only one-airline service to 50 U.S. cities beyond Atlanta. That's more connections than you can get on any other transatlantic airline from any U.S. gateway.

3. You fly Delta to America's most convenient gateway. If you're not stopping over in Atlanta, Delta gets you through in a snap. Customs is right at the Delta gate. You don't have to walk to another terminal. Or carry your luggage. Simply check through Customs, return your bags to Delta and step aboard your next Delta flight.

4. Enjoy the kind of service that's won the top Egon Ronay rating of 1980. Egon Ronay's Lucas Guide 1980 rates Delta No. 1 between the U.K. and the U.S. Higher than any other transatlantic airline for personal service and accommodations, in flight and on the ground. You get this outstanding service on Delta from Frankfurt as well as London.

In addition to superb international dining, you can enjoy current-release films and seven-channel stereo at every

seat. (In Economy Class, there's a modest charge for drinks and headsets.) You have three types of service to choose from: First Class, Economy Class and Medallion Service Class.

For luxury at a saving, fly Medallion Service Class. It's Delta's special business class for passengers paying full Coach Fare. A quiet atmosphere in which you can work or just relax. Your beverage list includes cocktails, fine wines and liqueurs. You get an increased baggage allowance, too. All at no extra charge.

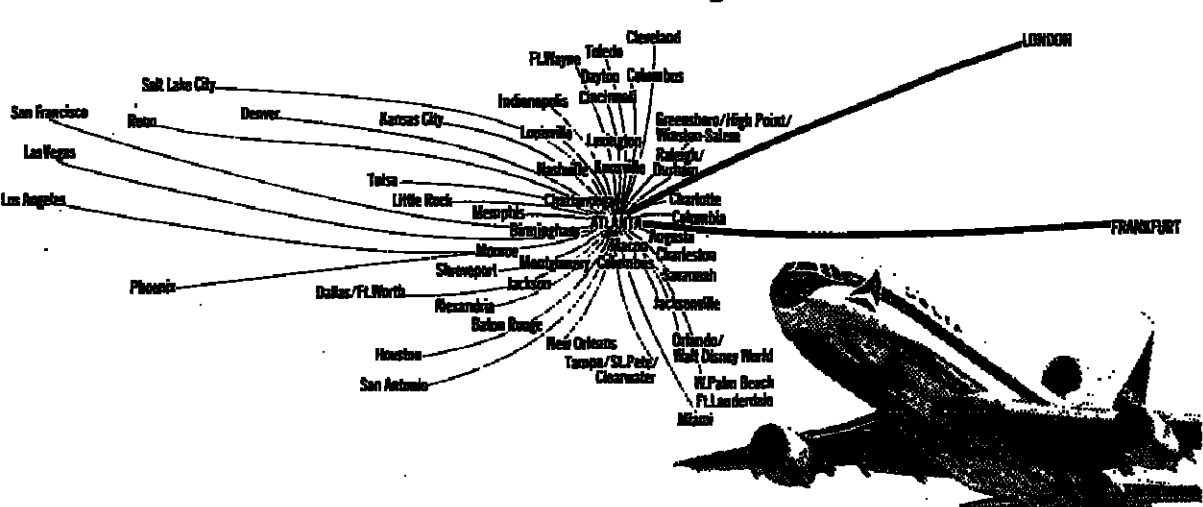
5. Delta gives you a wide choice of low fares. The APEX return fare from London is \$275.00. Medallion Service Class is \$252.50 single. First Class single is \$393.00. The APEX Holiday return fare from Frankfurt is DM1167. Medallion Service Class is DM1363. First Class single is DM2530. And be sure to ask about Delta's three special discount fares that let you see more of the U.S.A. for less.

6. Delta's the largest airline in the Free World serving London and Frankfurt. Delta carried over 40,000,000 passengers last year, more than any other Free World airline flying out of London or Frankfurt. The 200-jet Delta fleet flies to over 90 cities in the U.S. and abroad. 35,000 men and women run the airline — "the Delta professionals."

Now that you know the facts, make Delta your airline to the U.S.A. For information and reservations, call your Travel Agent. Or call Delta in London at (01) 668-0935, Telex 87480. Or call Delta in Frankfurt at 0611 23 30 24, Telex 0416233. Delta Ticket Offices are at 140 Regent Street, London W1R 6AT and Friedensstrasse 7, 6000 Frankfurt/Main.

DELTA
The airline run by professionals.

*All fares listed are for Basic Season. Although Basic Season applies thru June 14, 1980 fares may vary depending on departure date, so check for details. Schedules and fares are subject to change without notice. Fares may vary due to currency rate of exchange.



DELTA IS READY WHEN YOU ARE®

Mrs. Thatcher Fumbles

By rejecting an offer from her EEC partners that was fair, even generous, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has set back her country's effort to reduce its inequitably high Common Market budget contribution. Furthermore, she has let pass an opportunity to remove an irritant that is distracting key members of the Western community at a time when their full powers of concentration are needed elsewhere. In proposing that the British contribution be reduced from roughly \$2.4 billion this year to \$745 million, and that it be frozen at that level for two or three years, the eight Continental members of the EEC displayed thorough awareness of Mrs. Thatcher's economic and political needs. In turning them down, the British prime minister has shown herself to be insensitive to their needs and has probably succeeded in forging them into a united front against her on this issue.

It is difficult to believe that she thinks continued intransigence will wear down the opposition. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing both have elections coming up. It is unlikely that either will back down to Mrs. Thatcher after indicating that they had gone to the limits of their generosity. The smaller EEC members are also likely to have lost any sympathy they might have had for Britain before the Luxembourg offer. Moreover, Mrs. Thatcher rejected the budget proposal on what appears to be an extremely narrow ground. She is holding out for a six-year freeze at \$745 million. What's the point? Is she saying that at no stage will the current EEC rules be acceptable in determining what

the British payment should be and that it should always be fixed by special negotiation? If so, she should be explicit and ask that the Treaty of Rome be opened for renegotiation. No one has ever argued that it was a perfect instrument.

Or perhaps she might have accepted the budget proposal and directed her energies toward changing the Common Agricultural Policy, a mechanism within the community in real need of reforming. The CAP operates mainly by guaranteeing prices — at too high a level, it so happens — which has resulted in declining consumption and increasing surpluses. The idea is to give small farmers an adequate income, but the prices are not high enough to do that. The only way out is more efficient farming, which the British practice. Therefore Britain opposes additional subsidies for farmers because British farmers don't need them and they raise the price of agricultural products imported from the Continental members. But her chances of succeeding there are about as good as they are of reopening the Rome Treaty.

The disturbing fact is that there is a widening gap between Britain and its partners on a broad range of economic questions including lamb, fish, oil and the European Monetary System. None of them need be intractable. They can be handled individually or in a package. But when a fair and reasonable solution to the largest outstanding problem is offered, it takes a considerable lack of statesmanship to reject it.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE



"They're Playing King of the Mountain Up There."

Anthrax and Arms Control

Last month an international conference meeting in Geneva to review the provisions of the 1972 pact banning biological warfare was thrown into disarray by the announcement in Washington of an apparent violation by the Soviet Union. The alleged incident — involving an outbreak of deadly anthrax bacteria and the death of about 1,000 people — had taken place 11 months before, but government spokesmen maintained that the timing of the announcement was coincidental. Sufficient evidence to justify a public statement, they said, had just been received and analyzed.

But then an anonymous intelligence official was quoted in The New York Times as saying that the timing of the announcement was "no accident." His comment lent force to the opinion that the announcement had been fueled by anti-arms-control sentiments inside the government, perhaps by those who wished to sabotage negotiations to limit chemical warfare. The 11th round of these negotiations just happened to be taking place at the same moment and in the same city as the biological warfare conference.

For more than 50 years, it was generally held that chemical and biological warfare should be controlled by a single treaty. The two were not separated until 1971. But the subsequent development of bioengineering and recombinant DNA techniques further blurred the already thin line between them. Thus, eventually, truly effective control of either biological or chemical warfare will require treaties governing both. And, like the biological convention, the atmosphere sur-

rounding the chemical warfare talks has been soured by repeated — but still unconfirmed — allegations that the Soviet Union has used chemical weapons in Laos, in Cambodia and now in Afghanistan.

The chemical warfare talks are important not only because of the subject under discussion, but also because they are the only bilateral arms-control negotiations to have survived the post-Afghanistan freeze in U.S.-Soviet relations. As such, they provide a useful channel — though not the only one — for communication between the two superpowers. A disintegration of the talks would make it all the harder to eventually reestablish broader arms-control efforts.

The government is reportedly still waiting for a Soviet response to its questions about the anthrax incident. The story has disappeared from the front pages, and perhaps the Soviet Union is hoping that it will be forgotten in the press of other events. Or perhaps the U.S. government would just as soon have it forgotten. But finding the truth about possible Soviet use of biological and chemical weapons is still vital. It is important for the survival of the biological warfare convention and of the chemical warfare talks. It may tell us a great deal about Soviet intentions and respect for international obligations. And, by revealing whether the timing of the anthrax announcement was accidental, it may tell us something important about the prospects for other arms-control negotiations.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Argentina: State Terrorism?

It is no surprise that Argentina's military leaders categorically reject the new report of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. But even such practiced defenders of the indefensible will find it difficult to make the latest indictment of their violations of human rights disappear.

The commission is the human rights arm of the Organization of American States and it visited Argentina last September at the junta's invitation. It took testimony not only from victims of abuse, but also from leading government and security officials. Its report takes due notice of the official argument that Argentina's record on human rights should be considered in light of the widespread terrorism that provoked the military to seize power four years ago. And it acknowledges that since its visit last September, the forms of repression seem to have eased somewhat.

But these allowances only harden the report's conclusion: The war against subversion has approached state terrorism. The commission finds the junta and military

commanders directly responsible for thousands of deaths, not only of acknowledged prisoners but also of the great majority of the more than 5,800 "disappeared" persons. It describes a pattern of indiscriminate arrest, denial of due process and sadistic torture. Political rights have been suspended, journalists intimidated, freedom of opinion compromised, labor rights trampled, religious minorities persecuted.

Most of these abuses have been reported before, but never with such authority. The junta has in effect been indicted by a grand jury of the hemisphere, distinguished lawyers and diplomats from all over the Americas. Later this year, the commission will present its case to a jury of the junta's peers, the OAS governments. Unlike most Argentine political prisoners, the junta will have a right to defend itself. Much more change is needed if Argentina's leaders want then to boast of progress in restoring the rule of law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 30, 1905

WARSAW — Warsaw is in dread of a big uprising tomorrow. Proclamations issued by the Socialists give the order for a general strike on Monday next, under which the city will be subjected to a kind of state of siege. No trains, trams or cabs will run, no newspapers will be published, no bread and no meat will be available. The inhabitants of Warsaw are on the tip of expectation and their anxiety is to know whether bombs will fly. The police and the military are fully prepared.

Fifty Years Ago
April 30, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "It seems inevitable that much of the advance of science should be a by-product of something more spectacular. Prof. Stewart, of Princeton, announces that the flight of a human being to the moon is strictly possible scientifically, thus agreeing with the majority of astronomical opinion. All that is necessary for the first moon flight is a moderate amount of engineering development and chemical research of fuels, the successful conclusion of which are in little doubt."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Exit Vance: Carter's Loss

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — All too many public officials subordinate their personal principles and misgivings to political loyalty or bureaucratic anonymity. Cyrus R. Vance, in refusing to do so, placed principle and integrity above the kind of "pragmatism" and "flexibility" that have done much to make government so profoundly mistrusted.

He also struck a sharp if unintended blow at President Carter's political prospects — a blow more damaging perhaps than the failure of the rescue mission in Iran that brought about Vance's resignation as secretary of state. His loss will hurt Carter severely, because Vance was widely considered the most impressive member of an otherwise undistinguished Cabinet.

This view was particularly prevalent abroad, where the administration needs all the little respect it has. After a critique of Carter policies, for example, David Owen, the former British foreign minister, once said to me: "But I'll tell you one thing, I've got a lot of time for Cy Vance."

Roll of Dice

That this respected man dissent from the decision to send the rescue mission to Iran is bound to tell that decision, hence Carter's judgment, further into question. Moreover, the president knew before he ordered the mission to proceed that it would bring about Vance's resignation.

That he went ahead despite such total opposition from his most senior and respected adviser — whose judgment ultimately was proved correct — may do honor to Carter's resolution; but it seems likely to add to the impression that the mission may have been ill-considered — a reckless roll of the dice rather than the "completely practicable" operation the president claimed it was.

Democrats inclined already to vote for Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., in the primaries and John Anderson in the general election will not be won back by the presumptive new ascendancy of Carter's hard-line national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski. Even if Vance's hand-picked deputy, Warren Christopher, is named secretary of state, he is unlikely to have Vance's strength, abroad or versus Brzezinski.

Opened the Door

Vance's resignation, moreover, has already opened the door somewhat on other policy disputes and bangles that have wracked the administration — for example, the United Nations vote to condemn Israel's settlements in the West Bank. When Carter claimed that vote was a mistake, Vance took the blame; but postmortems on his resignation are apt to make it clear that he considered the vote to have reflected sound policy — and to disclose other skeletons in the administration closet that will not be helpful politically.

More serious than the political problems that Vance's departure

will cause the president is the substantive loss to the Carter administration — Vance's calm, his judgment, the fact that he stood for what had seemed to be the administration's best instincts. No other official, including the president himself, could command so much respect for detente with the Soviet Union, a constructive new relationship with the Third World, strategic arms limitation and restraint in the uses of power.

Now, like Vance, those approaches have been eclipsed by Brzezinski's harder-line policies, which appear to contradict what had been the tone and spirit of the Carter administration since its inception — Vance's tone and spirit. The shift adds to the evidence that those publicized Vance-Brzezinski struggles did not represent a "creative tension" within the administration so much as they did Carter's fundamental lack of a world view of his own.

In early 1979, for example, when the shah's regime was crumbling in Iran, the president dispatched Gen. Robert E. Huyser to that country. Brzezinski and others wanted Huyser to demonstrate support for the shah and urge him to take a tough stand against the insurrection; Vance's State Department urged that the general open lines to the opposition to prepare the way for a post-shah regime.

Carter, according to a study of the Huyser mission by The New York Times, "opted for a position in the middle" — a confusion which ultimately left the United States with no shah and no credit with those who overthrew him. That has all too often been the story of an administration divided in its councils and unguided from the top.

What is the president's real policy on Israeli settlements in the West Bank, for example? What did he actually think about that Soviet brigade in Cuba that he called unac-

ceptable just before he accepted it? Is he committed to strategic arms limitation, or is his support conditioned on Soviet behavior on other issues? Why did he order the rescue mission after arguing for so long it could not succeed?

Calculated ambiguity on such matters is permissible and sometimes desirable. But if Carter's problem is, as evidence begins to suggest, a lack of long-considered and deeply held views of his own, the loss of Vance may mark a turning point on more questions than Iran.

©1980, The New York Times

A Time for Carter To Quit Campaign?

By David Broder

WASHINGTON — In the first days since the sickening news came of the failure of the secret effort to rescue the hostages in Iran, Americans have been doing what they always do in a moment of crisis. They have rallied around the president as a symbol of order and authority in a world of anarchy and danger.

The instinctive reaction was deepened by the national anger at the Iranian authorities — whose crudity knows no limits — for making a public display in their capital of the charred bodies of the eight Americans who died in the rescue mission.

But when these first reactions of patriotism and injured national pride have faded, it is as certain as anything can be that Jimmy Carter will face the most troubling questions of his presidency. These questions may even force him to ask himself whether he can deal with this crisis while at the same time continuing his tortured, self-limited campaign for renomination and reelection.

Two Letters

The coming turn of events was foreshadowed for me by two letters that were on my desk, awaiting answers, as the terrible news of the past weekend came in. I cite them, not because I agree with them, but because they speak so clearly to the credibility crisis that will soon face this president.

One, written on April 11, came from an Atlanta businessman, who said at the outset, "I confess to being a Republican and a non-supporter of Carter."

When former Ambassador (William) Sullivan was in Atlanta about three months ago, he stated that in February of 1979, after militants invaded the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and were driven back, he sent a cable to the State Department to the effect that if the shah were brought into the United States, the embassy and its personnel would be taken over.

"In October of 1979, Carter's polls gave him a historic low rating of 76 percent negative. He brought the shah into the United States, claiming humanitarian reasons, and the embassy was taken over. The world knows what that did for Carter's campaign, reversing his negative rating to a highly positive one."

"Mr. Carter is now back, according to the polls, to a 68 percent negative rating. What risks will he now be willing to take to reverse the scale? I've already admitted I am biased where Carter is concerned, but this is predicated on 12 years of watching him in Georgia. He is the most politically saturated man I've ever known and he can rationalize

his motives without any difficulty whatsoever. I am, quite seriously, concerned about where he might be willing to take the people of this country in order to be re-elected."

The second letter, written two days earlier, on April 9, in London, came from an acquaintance active in British politics.

"As you know from our conversations last year," he wrote, "I have found your president a puzzle from the beginning, but I never shared the view of some of my colleagues that his unpredictability was a menace. But I must say his handling of the hostage situation strikes me as so contradictory in its own terms that I am becoming alarmed."

"You have no idea — unless you are watching from the outside — how unsettling the whole world finds the spectacle of the U.S. president, on whose judgment and will we all rely, allowing his schedule, his activities, his policy and his dealings with his allies to be dictated by that gang of hoodlums holding your people in Tehran."

"The policy of patience made sense to us at first, on the assumption that he was subordinating the 'hostage issue' to the larger strategic considerations in the region. But he has let the hostage issue subordinate everything else in his own thinking, and is asking us in the alliance to do the same thing."

"The cynics over here — including some of your own colleagues in the press — are saying that he is using this issue to hold off his domestic political challengers. I hope you can explain what is going on, or, at least, assure me that the worst interpretation is not justified."

Grim

I have written both men that my own belief is that the situation in Iran after the failure of the rescue effort is grim enough in its consequences to need no deepening by doubts about the president's motives — doubts which I personally do not share.

But that suspicion will not be dissipated by my letters, nor by this column, nor will it easily be ended by the words of the president himself. The resignation of Secretary of State Vance assures that the decision to attempt the rescue will be a matter of both domestic and international debate.

President Carter may, in time, find that the hostage crisis is incompatible with politics as usual, in a far more fundamental way than he supposed when he first made that comment last November. He may find that only by ending his status as a candidate can he gain the freedom of action and credibility of motive he needs to deal with the deepening crisis in Iran.

©1980, The Washington Post

The Reason Why

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Secondary causes galore can be adduced to explain the failure of the Iranian rescue effort. But behind that intrinsically risky mission, its poor timing and pathetic consequences, there lies a single enormous condition from which everything else derives. That is the sanctimonious moralism of Jimmy Carter.

Iran, from the very first, brought out the president's pietistic vanity. Carter would not sully his hands to save the shah, or foster a military regime. When the ayatollah came to power, the president did not acknowledge to himself or the world that there had taken place a shift bound to have catastrophic consequences. On the contrary, he deluded himself in the conceit that he and Khomeini, as men of God, could make accommodation.

The seizure of the hostages on Nov. 4 was quintessentially a political event with international overtones. The ayatollah and those around him initiated the action to

save a floundering revolution by transferring blame to foreign villains. The right U.S. reaction would have been to cast the episode in its political and strategic context.

In that spirit — as not a few of us said at the time — Carter would have stigmatized the seizure as an illegitimate event irrelevant to any past U.S. behavior and unprecedented even in the malign actions of Stalin, Hitler and Attila the Hun. There would have been no discussion of grievances until the hostages were released. The United States would have reserved the right to take any kind of retaliatory action — including military action.

Carter, instead, made the hostages a test of personality and morality. He iterated and reiterated his deep concern over their fate. He declared publicly he would take no action to jeopardize their lives. He received half a dozen who had been released under ambiguous circumstances as if they were conquering heroes.

He entered into negotiations for release of the rest. He asked the United States to burn candles for them at Christmas. He refused to participate in the presidential campaign until the hostages had been released. In short, he made the 50 hostages the top U.S. priority in the world — the be-all and end-all of national and international politics.

Under Duress

Once aware of Carter's willingness to negotiate under duress, the Iranian leaders did the obvious. They made the president the plying of their politics. They kept holding out hopes for release in return for concessions. Each time Washington gave, Tehran upped the price. Repeatedly Carter was made to look impotent. Repeatedly he felt obliged to take actions that showed strength. In the nature of things, those actions could not succeed.

Thus there was the freeing of Iran's assets in the United States — a step with adverse consequences still to come. There was the over-reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan with threats of punish-

ment that cannot be delivered. There was the start and stop and start again of moves for allied sanctions against Iran which now look so foolish.

The rescue operation was conceived in the same halfhearted, second-best spirit. It was delayed for months while Carter tried his hand with the ayatollah. Had it been carried out earlier — in January, say — it would have appeared a normal response to an act of international terror.

High Cost

When it did come off, four months later, the cost of failure was exceedingly high. Friends and allies could believe they had been tricked and let down. Leading senators could feel misled. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Carter's leading collaborator in the policy of self-righteousness, found occasion to resign — a sad event though not, in view of Vance's role in shaping policy, worthy of much besides sympathy.

Second-guessing the operation itself yields little. Perhaps it was whittled down by an excess of humanitarian concern to the point where a lack of helicopters made failure inevitable. But such operations — as Tolstoy tells us in a couple of thousand pages of "War and Peace" — are by their very nature messy. Still, if critics are in poor position to attack the failure of phase one, the administration can hardly argue that phase two, which never came off, was sure to be successful.

For my own part I believe the possible gains fully justified the risks. Had the hostages been released Carter would have been hailed as a great hero.

But wrongly so. For the true problem goes back to the basic decision that made the rescue operation a plausible bet. That was the decision to bring the hostages front and center as the ultimate prize of world and national politics. That choice flowed from deep-seated personal characteristics that make Carter unfit to be president at a time of crisis.

©1980, Field Enterprises, Inc.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

John Hay Whitney
Chairman
Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Co-Chairmen

Lee W. Hoeslmer

Mort Rosenblum

William R. Holden

Robert K. McCabe

Walter N. Wells

Stephen Klaidman

Publisher

Editor

Deputy Editors

Chief Editorial Writer

Roland Pinson

René Bondy

François Desmarest

Richard H. Morgan

Associate Publisher

Director of Finance

Director of Circulation

Director of Advertising

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Gulf Finds Oil in Gulf of Mexico

From Agency Dispatches

PITTSBURGH, April 29 (UPI) — Gulf Oil has found oil in 300 feet of water in the Gulf of Mexico about 15 miles east of the mouth of the Mississippi River, James Lee, president, told the annual meeting today.

He said the discovery well is on a 5,000-acre federal lease acquired last July at a cost of \$24 million. Recent tests of two zones below 7,000 feet indicated the presence of commercial quantities of hydrocarbon. Although additional drilling will be necessary, platform studies have been initiated.

Mr. Lee said that Gulf already has "another indicated discovery" in the area.

Phillips Petroleum Has Find Off Ivory Coast

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., April 29 (UPI) — Phillips Petroleum today announced an oil find about 13 miles offshore the Ivory Coast in 1,200 feet of water. The discovery well flowed at rates ranging from 2,900 to 4,915 barrels of oil a day in six of seven production tests.

The well also produced associated natural gas at the rate of 1.25 million cubic feet to 2.1 million cubic feet a day during the tests. Phillips has a 57.5-percent interest in the well and is operator for an international consortium.

Exxon, MIT to Research Fuel Combustion

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 29 (UPI) — Exxon will give the Massachusetts Institute of Technology \$8 million over the next 10 years to develop nonpolluting clean ways to burn coal or other alternative fuels.

Using more coal or such synthetic fuels as liquids from oil shale has the major drawback of fouling the air. Exxon is looking for a way to clean the fuel before it is burned or as it is burned. If developed commercially, those processes could make alternative fuels cheaper and more efficient.

The agreement provides the "financial continuity and stability to assure effective performance," said MIT President Jerome Wiesner. MIT said the program was "one of the largest and longest in duration of its kind between a university and a corporation."

The agreement provides for MIT to hold the patents on any newly discovered processes, but Exxon gets the technology without charge.

G & W Buys Stake in General Tire

NEW YORK, April 29 (NYT) — Gulf & Western Industries has notified the Securities and Exchange Commission that it has acquired two million common shares, or 8.6 percent of the total outstanding common shares, of General Tire & Rubber Co. G & W said the shares were acquired from Feb. 25 through April 24 at prices ranging from \$12.25 to \$20.625 a share, for a total of \$29.9 million.

G & W stated it might purchase additional shares. It said the shares it had acquired "were for investment purposes."

General Tire, the fifth-largest U.S. tire manufacturer, derives the greater portion of its earnings from such non-tire-related activities as plastics, chemicals, electronics, engineering, cable television, television and radio stations and soft drink bottling operations. G & W is a diversified industrial and financial services company. It is also engaged in consumer products, natural resources and motion picture production.

VW Stepping Up Assault On W. European Market

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, April 29 (NYT) — Volkswagen outlined today a worldwide marketing strategy for the 1980s that foresees continuing expansion of automobile production outside West Germany, particularly in North and South America, aimed at freeing its domestic plants for a stepped-up assault on European markets.

Claiming VW is under-represented in major markets, such as Britain, France and Italy, Toni Schmucker, chairman, said at an annual news conference that VW will increase production in West Germany in the next two years to hike its present 13 percent market share in Western Europe to at least 15 percent.

VW's recent decision to open a second plant in Michigan, which will aid this strategy by enabling the company to deflect exports from the United States to European markets, was prompted by the unexpected success of Volkswagen of America, which moved into the black in 1979, at least one year earlier than expected.

"We're convinced that delivery possibilities for VW and Audi models in the region (Western Europe) have not been fully exhausted," he said.

"This wasn't possible until now because VW's export activities in the 1950s and 1960s were heavily — some would say lopsidedly — aimed at the United States, and in the 1970s other aspects occupied the concern's attention," he said.

This shift of emphasis will likely put a stop to VW's efforts at diversification, which led last year to the takeover of the Triumph-Adler electronics group, and grid VW for what the company admits is a coming battle with Japanese auto manufacturers for future shares of the European market.

Still, last year's results betray no indication that the company's success as West Germany's largest auto manufacturer is waning. In what proved to be a hard year for most

IMF Is Expected To Streamline SDR Valuations

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP-DJ) — The International Monetary Fund is expected to take action in the next several weeks to simplify the complicated valuation method it has been using for its special drawing rights.

The IMF has been computing the exchange rates for the SDR in terms of a basket of 16 currencies, but plans to shift to using five major currencies: the dollar, the Deutsche mark, the yen, the pound sterling and the French franc.

The weight of the dollar in determining the value of the SDR — currently about 33 percent — is likely to be increased substantially, IMF sources said finance ministers meeting in Hamburg last week decided that the IMF should streamline the SDR valuation system, but did not specify how.

CURRENCY RATES

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 29, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sw	Sc	DK
Amsterdam (banks)	1.8075	4.50	110.55	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Brussels (b)	20.87	49.875	16.044	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Frankfurt	1.7795	4.4965	110.44	47.33	0.2218	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
London (b)	2.2252	5.1938	120.00	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Paris	64.45	150.00	47.44	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
New York	1.1965	2.725	68.80	26.63	0.1344	8.2727	0.0404	0.0008	0.1773
Wien	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
Zurich	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
ECU	1.9322	4.3691	105.19	42.82	0.2172	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sw	Sc	DK
Amsterdam (banks)	1.8075	4.50	110.55	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Brussels (b)	20.87	49.875	16.044	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Frankfurt	1.7795	4.4965	110.44	47.33	0.2218	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
London (b)	2.2252	5.1938	120.00	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Paris	64.45	150.00	47.44	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
New York	1.1965	2.725	68.80	26.63	0.1344	8.2727	0.0404	0.0008	0.1773
Wien	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
Zurich	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
ECU	1.9322	4.3691	105.19	42.82	0.2172	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sw	Sc	DK
Amsterdam (banks)	1.8075	4.50	110.55	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Brussels (b)	20.87	49.875	16.044	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Frankfurt	1.7795	4.4965	110.44	47.33	0.2218	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
London (b)	2.2252	5.1938	120.00	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Paris	64.45	150.00	47.44	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
New York	1.1965	2.725	68.80	26.63	0.1344	8.2727	0.0404	0.0008	0.1773
Wien	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
Zurich	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
ECU	1.9322	4.3691	105.19	42.82	0.2172	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sw	Sc	DK
Amsterdam (banks)	1.8075	4.50	110.55	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Brussels (b)	20.87	49.875	16.044	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Frankfurt	1.7795	4.4965	110.44	47.33	0.2218	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
London (b)	2.2252	5.1938	120.00	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Paris	64.45	150.00	47.44	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
New York	1.1965	2.725	68.80	26.63	0.1344	8.2727	0.0404	0.0008	0.1773
Wien	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
Zurich	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
ECU	1.9322	4.3691	105.19	42.82	0.2172	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sw	Sc	DK
Amsterdam (banks)	1.8075	4.50	110.55	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Brussels (b)	20.87	49.875	16.044	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Frankfurt	1.7795	4.4965	110.44	47.33	0.2218	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
London (b)	2.2252	5.1938	120.00	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Paris	64.45	150.00	47.44	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
New York	1.1965	2.725	68.80	26.63	0.1344	8.2727	0.0404	0.0008	0.1773
Wien	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
Zurich	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
ECU	1.9322	4.3691	105.19	42.82	0.2172	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sw	Sc	DK
Amsterdam (banks)	1.8075	4.50	110.55	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Brussels (b)	20.87	49.875	16.044	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Frankfurt	1.7795	4.4965	110.44	47.33	0.2218	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
London (b)	2.2252	5.1938	120.00	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Paris	64.45	150.00	47.44	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
New York	1.1965	2.725	68.80	26.63	0.1344	8.2727	0.0404	0.0008	0.1773
Wien	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
Zurich	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
ECU	1.9322	4.3691	105.19	42.82	0.2172	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sw	Sc	DK
Amsterdam (banks)	1.8075	4.50	110.55	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Brussels (b)	20.87	49.875	16.044	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Frankfurt	1.7795	4.4965	110.44	47.33	0.2218	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
London (b)	2.2252	5.1938	120.00	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Paris	64.45	150.00	47.44	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
New York	1.1965	2.725	68.80	26.63	0.1344	8.2727	0.0404	0.0008	0.1773
Wien	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
Zurich	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
ECU	1.9322	4.3691	105.19	42.82	0.2172	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sw	Sc	DK
Amsterdam (banks)	1.8075	4.50	110.55	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Brussels (b)	20.87	49.875	16.044	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Frankfurt	1.7795	4.4965	110.44	47.33	0.2218	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
London (b)	2.2252	5.1938	120.00	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Paris	64.45	150.00	47.44	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
New York	1.1965	2.725	68.80	26.63	0.1344	8.2727	0.0404	0.0008	0.1773
Wien	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
Zurich	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
ECU	1.9322	4.3691	105.19	42.82	0.2172	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sw	Sc	DK
Amsterdam (banks)	1.8075	4.50	110.55	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Brussels (b)	20.87	49.875	16.044	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Frankfurt	1.7795	4.4965	110.44	47.33	0.2218	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
London (b)	2.2252	5.1938	120.00	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Paris	64.45	150.00	47.44	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
New York	1.1965	2.725	68.80	26.63	0.1344	8.2727	0.0404	0.0008	0.1773
Wien	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
Zurich	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
ECU	1.9322	4.3691	105.19	42.82	0.2172	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sw	Sc	DK
Amsterdam (banks)	1.8075	4.50	110.55	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Brussels (b)	20.87	49.875	16.044	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Frankfurt	1.7795	4.4965	110.44	47.33	0.2218	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
London (b)	2.2252	5.1938	120.00	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Paris	64.45	150.00	47.44	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
New York	1.1965	2.725	68.80	26.63	0.1344	8.2727	0.0404	0.0008	0.1773
Wien	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
Zurich	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
ECU	1.9322	4.3691	105.19	42.82	0.2172	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sw	Sc	DK
Amsterdam (banks)	1.8075	4.50	110.55	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Brussels (b)	20.87	49.875	16.044	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Frankfurt	1.7795	4.4965	110.44	47.33	0.2218	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
London (b)	2.2252	5.1938	120.00	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Paris	64.45	150.00	47.44	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
New York	1.1965	2.725	68.80	26.63	0.1344	8.2727	0.0404	0.0008	0.1773
Wien	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
Zurich	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
ECU	1.9322	4.3691	105.19	42.82	0.2172	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sw	Sc	DK
Amsterdam (banks)	1.8075	4.50	110.55	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Brussels (b)	20.87	49.875	16.044	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Frankfurt	1.7795	4.4965	110.44	47.33	0.2218	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
London (b)	2.2252	5.1938	120.00	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Paris	64.45	150.00	47.44	6.89	1.1185	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
New York	1.1965	2.725	68.80	26.63	0.1344	8.2727	0.0404	0.0008	0.1773
Wien	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
Zurich	1.071	2.409	60.33	23.36	0.1211	7.9457	0.0378	0.0007	0.1640
ECU	1.9322	4.3691	105.19	42.82	0.2172	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sw	Sc	DK
Amsterdam (banks)	1.8075	4.50	110.55	47.44	0.2225	14.517	1.88	119.30	35.45
Brussels (b)									

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

New Growth Products Still in Development

Imagine a typewriter that "draws" characters at electronic speed and in a complete silence. Besides taking over a large slice of the conventional office equipment market, such a device could foment a revolution in the fast-growing telecommunications and word-processing industries. The stock behind this breakthrough had to be liquidated heavily during the Bunker Hunt/silver squeeze, and the Capital Gains Research group was on-hand to dig out the story and take appropriate action on behalf of the unique CAPITAL GAINS INVESTMENT CORP. and holders who read the group's weekly reports and upon receipt of the coupon below or a phone call we'll be happy to send you a complimentary copy of the report containing this forecast plus follow-up studies. Also covered with full projections: resurging defense factors such as LOCKHEED and McDONNELL DOUGLAS that will keep growth technologies percolating while new booms get rolling in product development and the search for strategic raw materials.

Reply to either our Amsterdam or Nassau addresses

**CAPITAL
GAINS
RESEARCH**

Kelzersgracht, 99, 1015 CH Amsterdam.
Phone: 020 26 57 49, or P.O. Box N-8920,
Charlotte House, Nassau, Bahamas;
phone: (809) 325-8221.

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

[illegible]

European Gold Markets

	A.M.	P.M.	N.O.
London	513.00	513.75	-10.9
Zurich	507.50	519.50	- 5.0
Paris (125 kilo)	535.10	535.70	-14.6

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Route	May 87	Aug. 87	
510	19.00-24.00	—	November calls start on 5th May 1988
530	14.00-19.00	—	
570	7.00-8.00	40.00-45.00	
590	5.00-6.00	34.00-39.00	
610	3.00-4.00	28.00-33.00	
630	2.00-3.00	22.00-27.00	

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

ADVERTISEMENT

POLYSAR LIMITED



The appointment of John G. Caplan as Director Public Relations is announced by William A. Critchley, Group Vice President Finance and Administration. Mr. Caplan comes to Polysar from the Canadian telecommunications industry where he was involved in Public Relations for more than eleven years. His previous experience includes newspaper, television and radio journalism in Canada and in the U.S.A. Mr. Caplan is located at the corporate headquarters of Polysar in Sarnia, Ontario.

Polysar Limited is a world-wide producer and marketer of synthetic rubbers, latices, plastics and petrochemicals.

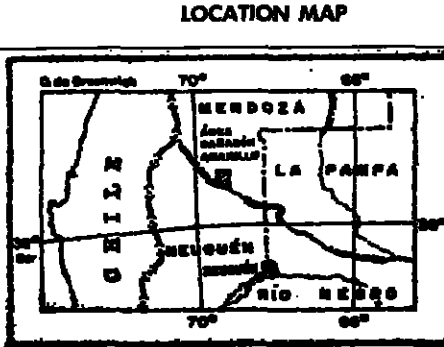


REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

YACIMIENTOS PETROLIFEROS FISCALES

SOCIEDAD DEL ESTADO

Call for bids contracting hydrocarbons development and exploitation works, according to the following detail:



- * **Tender condition set value:** The equivalent of U.S. \$7,500 in Argentine pesos, payable according to the seller rate of exchange of the Banco de la Nación Argentina in force on the day before the purchase.
- * Opening of the bids will take place at the "General Belgrano" Hall, N° 777 Roque Sáenz Peña Avenue, 13th floor, at the above mentioned time.
- * The parties interested in bidding in this tender can buy Special and General Conditions of Tender at the GERENCIA DE LICITACIONES Y NEGOCIACIONES, 8th floor, at 255 Esmeralda Street, Buenos Aires, Mondays through Fridays, from 08:45 to 12:30 a.m. and from 02:15 to 03:15 p.m. as from **April 15th, 1980.**
- * Information about this tender can also be obtained at our Technical and Commercial Office in the U.S.A. Argentine Government Oilfields placed in Houston, Texas. 5 Greenway Plaza, Suite 210.

(Continued on Page 9)

Carter Budget Doomed, Experts Say

By William J. Eason

NEW YORK, April 29 (LAT) — Leading business economists said yesterday that President Carter's drive to balance the budget was doomed by a recession that had already begun.

Several forecasters also said that the recession would be more severe and longer-lasting than the president had predicted. They added, however, that it would have little impact on inflation or interest rates.

Barry Bosworth, the former director of Mr. Carter's Council on Wage and Price Stability, charged that the administration's economic policy was in chaos, and he forecast a minimum basic inflation rate of 10 percent for the next several years.

Deep Trouble

The statements were made at the annual economic outlook meeting of the Conference Board, a business-oriented research institution.

"I see a year of disturbances with our economy in deep trouble," said Dewey Daane, a former member of the Federal Reserve Board.

Albert Sommers, chief economist for the Conference Board, predicted the recession would bring a 3.5-percent decline in economic growth and a rise in unemployment to 8 percent by the end of this year.

"There isn't going to be a balanced budget," Mr. Sommers said. "If pressed very far, the drive for a

balanced budget will be self-defeating, since it will accelerate the recession and revenues will decline."

Daniel Brill, a corporate consultant who earlier served as assistant Treasury secretary for economic policy in the Carter administration, echoed Mr. Sommers' view.

Threats to Balanced Budget

"The prospects for a fiscal 1981 balanced budget already are doomed by the gathering forces of a 1980 recession," he said.

Rising unemployment and welfare benefits, together with the declining revenues accompanying large-scale joblessness, are enough to unbalance the federal budget for the year starting Oct. 1, Mr. Brill added.

Mr. Carter presented a balanced budget for fiscal 1981 as the key-stone of a new economic program, announced March 14, to combat inflation. Budget committees in both houses of Congress have followed Mr. Carter's lead and approved balanced budgets for the next fiscal year. But those budget resolutions were based on projections of a relatively strong economy.

Mr. Sommers, Mr. Brill and Michael Wachter, professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania, said they expected a tax cut to be approved in 1980 as an anti-recession move.

Serious Downturn

Milton Hudson, senior vice president of Morgan Guaranty Trust, predicted a moderate recession with a 3-percent drop in output.

"We are frankly very nervous about that forecast," Mr. Hudson said. "A significant chance exists — which we would place at something like one-in-three — of a much more serious downturn."

Mr. Bosworth, who made the gloomiest speech at the gathering, said no progress had been made in recent years on the nation's fundamental economic problems. Two or three years from now, Mr. Bosworth added, the underlying inflation rate could be 15 percent if oil prices continued their sharp rise.

The prospect, he said, was for "sharp and continued declines in the average standard of living in the United States," with a national decline similar to that suffered by Britain in recent years.

As for balancing the budget, Mr. Bosworth told reporters, it could only be done if there was no recession, and inflation remained extremely high so that income tax payments would be increased on the basis of higher, inflation-adjusted earnings.

Oil Imports Off 10% in Volume

Export Surge Narrows U.S. Trade Gap

WASHINGTON, April 29 — A surge in exports and a sharp drop in imports narrowed the U.S. trade deficit to \$3.16 billion in March, the smallest since November, the Commerce Department reported today.

The rise in exports, attributable in large part to exceptionally strong farm shipments, was the largest monthly gain since the 12.1-percent rise in March, 1978.

The department said imports of petroleum and petroleum products were off 9.3 percent in volume in the month, resulting in imports val-

ued at \$7.27 billion, a drop of 5.1 percent.

The March deficit was the smallest since November's \$2.73 billion, and compares with a deficit of \$2.02 billion in March, 1979.

Exports of agricultural commodities were up 10.2 percent last month to a value of \$3.74 billion. Exports of manufactured goods rose 3.8 percent to \$11.8 billion.

The volume of petroleum and petroleum products imports was 232.97 million barrels in March, the lowest since the 219.63 million barrels in November. The average price of a barrel of crude oil was \$31.86 in March, up from \$29.97 in February and \$15.52 in March, 1979.

Inventories May Be High

Although oil imports have fluctuated from month to month, administration officials called the March decline "a pretty big drop," and said it may be because U.S. oil inventories are high.

The department said imports of iron and steel mill products fell to \$34.2 million in last month from \$73.4 million in February.

The department said the U.S. trade deficit with Japan narrowed to \$729.1 million in March from \$979 million in February as imports fell to \$2.54 billion from \$2.63 billion and exports rose to \$1.81 billion from \$1.65 billion.

The U.S. deficit with West Germany widened to \$280.1 million in March from \$83.3 million in February as imports rose to \$1.19 billion from \$1.06 billion and exports fell to \$909.7 million from \$975.3 million.

Imports of passenger cars declined by \$358 million in March. "While people are tending to buy smaller cars," one department official said, "they're buying fewer cars."

Hunts Ignore Subpoena To Appear at House Unit

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI) — The billionaire Hunt brothers ignored a subpoena today and refused to appear before a House subcommittee investigating last month's silver market panic claiming they are "busy people" and not "professional witnesses."

The refusal by Herbert and Nelson Bunker Hunt prompted a 6-0 vote by the subcommittee to recommend a contempt of Congress citation which, if passed, carries a penalty of up to \$1,000 and 12 months in jail.

The silver magnates, accused in many financial circles of hoarding the precious metal and causing the near-collapse of the silver market, were subpoenaed last week to explain their involvement in the silver market before a House government operations subcommittee.

Silver plunged to less than \$11 an ounce on March 27, down from its

January high of \$50 an ounce. The price collapse threatened banks and brokerage firms which lent money to major silver speculators.

Testifying Friday

Roger Goldberg, attorney for the Hunts, said his clients decided not to appear before the subcommittee since they plan to testify Friday before a Senate agriculture subcommittee.

"My clients are subject to multiple inquiries from a number of government bodies," Mr. Goldberg said, adding they are busy people "entitled to an appropriate schedule of testimony so they do not have to conduct their lives as professional witnesses."

The Hunts earlier agreed to testify voluntarily before the Senate panel, which has jurisdiction over the commodity futures markets and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

MULTINVEST INTERNATIONAL S.A. (Anciennement ITALAMERICA S.A.)

16, Rue des Bains - Luxembourg

R.C. Luxembourg B 84339

AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont avisés que l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire de la société ITALAMERICA S.A. qui s'est tenue le 8 avril 1980 au siège social par devant Maître Marc Eher, Notaire de résidence à Luxembourg, a décidé la modification de la raison sociale en

MULTINVEST INTERNATIONAL S.A.

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont informés que la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, agent financier du Fonds, est chargée de l'estampillage des actions. L'estampillage des actions sera effectué du 1^{er} mai 1980 au 31 juillet 1980 sur présentation des actions aux guichets de l'agent financier.

Les actions non estampillées seront de bonne livraison en Bourse de Luxembourg pendant trois mois, soit jusqu'au 31 juillet 1980. Après cette date, seules les actions dûment estampillées seront de bonne livraison en Bourse de Luxembourg.

Jusqu'au 31 juillet 1980 la cotation en Bourse de Luxembourg se fera sous la nouvelle raison sociale avec entre parenthèses l'ancienne raison sociale. Après cette date, la cotation ne se fera que sous la nouvelle raison sociale.

En outre, Messieurs les Actionnaires sont informés que le Conseil d'Administration du Fonds, lors de sa réunion du 17 mars 1980, a décidé que, conformément à l'article 17 des statuts, le calcul de la valeur nette d'inventaire sera effectué, à compter du 1^{er} mai 1980, une fois par semaine, le mercredi. Si ce jour est férié légal ou bancaire à Luxembourg, le calcul sera effectué le premier jour ouvrable suivant. De plus, un calcul de la valeur nette d'inventaire sera effectué le premier jour ouvrable de chaque mois en tenant compte, pour l'estimation des avoirs et des engagements de la société, des derniers cours et taux de change connus au dernier jour du mois précédent.

Le conseil a également décidé que la valeur nette d'inventaire sera publiée, à compter du 1^{er} mai 1980, en Italie dans *Il Sole 24 Ore* et en Suisse dans *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*.

Le nouveau prospectus d'émission sera disponible, à compter du 31 mai 1980, auprès du siège social de la société et auprès des établissements financiers suivants :

- Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan et succursales en Italie;
- Banca della Svizzera Italiana, Lugano et succursales en Suisse;
- Banque Adler, Bâle;
- Banque Romande, Genève;
- Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris, Amsterdam, Bruxelles, Genève et Londres;
- Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, Luxembourg;
- Société Européenne de Banque, Luxembourg.

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont également informés que la raison sociale de la société de rachat, ITALAMERICA HOLDING COMPANY S.A., a été modifiée, par décision de son Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire tenue au siège social le 8 avril 1980 par devant Maître Marc Eher, Notaire de résidence à Luxembourg, en MULTINVEST HOLDING COMPANY S.A.

Luxembourg, le 21 avril 1980.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close												12 Month Stock Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close												12 Month Stock Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close											
(Continued from Page 8)																																			
62	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2												
122	24 1/2	OKC	1.20	2.4	7	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2																							

Lions
In N
The
Only T
Is Irr

Marathon Title Taken From Ruiz

From Agency Dispatches

BOSTON, April 29 — Rosie Ruiz, who apparently won the Boston Marathon women's title last week, was stripped of her championship today amid accusations of fraud. Jacqueline Gareau of Montreal was declared the winner.

The Boston Marathon's director, Will Cloney, announced the decision following an intensive seven-day review of race tapes, television film and observers' notes.

Cloney said the investigation showed "beyond any reasonable doubt" that Ruiz, a 36-year-old Manhattan office worker who says she had run in only one prior marathon, did not cover the entire 26-mile 385-yard Boston course.

"If she did anything wrong, it was on the spur of the moment," Cloney said of Ruiz. "I think she believes she ran the race."

Ruiz, while claiming to have run the race from start to finish, failed to appear in any race photographs before the final mile or so. Cloney said the investigation included checking 10,000 pictures taken along the course.

1000

